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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XX NO. 126

BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1932

PRICE ONE ANNA.

HORNIMAN'S PROTEST TO VICEROY AND HOARE

INDIANS' AMAZING COLLAPSE

ALL OUT FOR 51
BAILEY AND KENNEDY
UNPLAYABLE ON
SOFT WICKET

(Special Cable).
LONDON, May 25.
The match between Hampshire and All-India cricket team commenced at Southampton to-day. Indians, batting first, were all out for 51 runs (Kennedy 4 for 5, Bailey 5 for 24) and Hampshire had made 261 for 7 wickets at close.

ALL-INDIA ROUTED.
The All-India cricket team met Hampshire to-day at Southampton and batting first, were routed for a total of 51 runs. The wicket was soft and difficult. Limbdi, winning the toss, decided to bat first but the Indians found Kennedy and Bailey almost unplayable. Kennedy at one period had the analysis of 3 wickets for 4 runs in 11 overs, and his final figures were 20/13/15/1 while Bailey took 5 wickets for just under 5 runs in 15 overs 8 of them being maidens.

Naidu was the only man to stand up to bowling. He pulled Bailey for a sixer over on boundary and got two boundaries before he was out to a wonderful catch by Boyes at short-leg. Naidoo batted 55 minutes for his 5 and Ghulam Mahomed in an innings that lasted half hour did not break his duck. Naidu, Marshall and Limbdi were all out at 31.

AFTER LUNCH PLAY.
On resumption after lunch, Hampshire opened their innings with Arnold and Bailey but began badly, losing two wickets at 8. Bailey gave a low catch off Nissar to Naidu at backward point. (8/14) and Tennyson was next out for no addition to the total being caught by Naidu off Ghulam Mahomed (8/20).

Arnold-Mead partnership for the third wicket yielded 44 runs, Ghulam Mahomed then bringing about the separation by clean-bowling Mead (52/321). The fourth wicket stand by Arnold and Kennedy has yielded 97 runs at tea interval.

Arnold who is playing fluent cricket giving excellent exhibition of hits to leg and drives is not out with 85 while Kennedy is 26 and total 149. Arnold is an Association Football player.

The following are the detailed scores:

INDIANS FIRST INNINGS.	
Navle c. Boyes b. Herman	4
Naidoo l.b.w. b. Kennedy	5
Colah c. Boyes b. Kennedy	2
Naidu c. Boyes b. Bailey	13
Marshall b. Kennedy	0
Limbdi c. Cressie b. Bailey	0
Ghulam Mahomed	0
Kennedy b. Bailey	0
Jehangir Khan c. Mead	0
b. Bailey	3
Jogendra Singh c. and b. Kennedy	5
Kapadia b. Bailey	2
Nissar (not out)	7
Extras	5

Total	51
HAMPSHIRE (1st Innings.)	
Arnold, batting	35
Bailey, c. Naidu b. Nissar	4
Tennyson, c. Naidu b. Ghulam Mahomed	0
Mead, b. Ghulam Mahomed	21
Kennedy, (batting)	25
Extras	13

Total (for 3 wks.) 147

BOMBAY MANGOES FOR THE KING
LONDON, May 24.
The High Commissioner for India, on behalf of the Bombay Fruit Growers' Association, presented the King to-day with Indian mangoes, the first commercial consignment of which has been received by the Trade Publicity Department. The department has received about a thousand trade inquiries regarding them.—Reuter.

Bombay Situation Not Yet Completely Normal

What Extension Of Curfew Order Indicates

NO STABBING CASE ON WEDNESDAY BUT STRAY ASSAULTS CONTINUE

The toll of the Bombay riots which started on Saturday, May 14, may now be told, with something approaching accuracy. The casualties were:

	Dead	Injured
Hindus	95	845
Muslims	60	819
Others	...	23
Total	155	1,687

CURFEW ORDER EXTENDED

The Curfew Order issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate which would have expired to-day in the ordinary course has been extended for a further period of seven days. Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate has issued a proclamation to that effect. The Curfew hours are 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. (Standard Time) as before.

NOT YET COMPLETELY NORMAL

This extension of the Curfew Order indicates what the official circles think about the situation in the city. No doubt there was further improvement in the situation in so far as the number of shops open on Wednesday was larger than on any other day since the riots broke out. The number of pedestrians also showed an appreciable rise and they were seen moving more freely.

Still the situation cannot be declared to be completely normal as the city unfortunately failed to present a clean bill on Wednesday.

STRAY ASSAULTS CONTINUE

There were more than one stray assaults on unwary pedestrians during the day. Fortunately all such cases were of a very minor nature, and for the first time during the last twelve days there was no stabbing case.

Two sweepers were assaulted by some Muslims in Jail Road, Dongri. They were taken to the J.J. Hospital but were allowed to go after treatment. A Muslim mill worker was set upon by some Hindu hooligans near Kalachowki and belaboured with lathis, in the evening. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. A third case of assault on a Muslim occurred near Carnac Bridge, but this was also of a very minor nature. The man who received slight injuries was treated at the Free Crescent Hospital.

GUARANTEE AGAINST UGLY RUMOURS

In ordinary times such cases would have passed unnoticed but due to the unfortunate tension that prevails at present among both the communities such minor cases assume great importance and become the sources of wild rumours in the city. The vigilance of police and the efforts of the Conciliation Committee are however a sufficient guarantee against such rumours taking an ugly turn.

KALBADEVI INCIDENT

There was one incident however on Wednesday afternoon which created great excitement in Kalbadevi. At about 3 p.m. a cow was seen passing along Sheikh Memon Street. The animal was wounded and was bleeding from the wound. As it was seen coming from Nagdevi Street, it was presumed by the Hindus that it must have been stabbed by Muslims. The news created considerable panic in the locality. The cow was removed by some Hindus to Mahajan Wadi. Bhoi Patrikas gave wide publicity to the fact and soon it became the

topic for discussion in the locality. But fortunately nothing untoward happened.

A QUIET DAY

Except for these stray incidents the city was perfectly quiet throughout the day as also in the night. The number of shops open on Wednesday was larger than on the previous day and business was transacted more freely. Hindu shops in Muslim localities, however, remained closed and some Muslim shops in the Hindu localities also did not open.

SIGN OF IMPROVEMENT.
Prominent bazaars in the city excepting the cloth markets opened on Wednesday and did transact some business. Although complete confidence is not yet restored it can be taken as one more sign of improvement and it is expected that if things go on smoothly for a few days the city will return to the normal.

DONGRI ROBBERY

Two Suspects Remanded

McLodini Rohta and Ebrahim Bandhar, were arrested by the police yesterday evening as they are suspected to be members of a gang responsible for several cases of looting during the riot. Sub-Inspector Rane, who applied for a remand of the accused to custody stated that the accused were arrested on suspicion as they were believed to be concerned in a robbery at Dongri. They were also alleged to be associates of Siddick Abdullah, who was arrested some days back in connection with an arms find case.

Continuing, Mr. Rane said that the accused were stated to be members of a gang who took part in several cases of looting. He therefore wanted time to investigate the antecedents of the accused and the workings of the gang. Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, directed the accused to be remanded to custody till June 7.

NEW LEASE FOR CURFEW ORDER

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE EXTENDS IT FOR A WEEK MORE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Curfew Order issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate which would have expired to-day (Thursday) has been extended for a further period of seven days from to-day. Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay has issued a new order under to-day's date.

It will be recalled that the Curfew Order was first issued on Tuesday May 17, for a period of 14 days. It was modified on Saturday May 21, with a slight change in the hours and was declared remain in force for five days. Accordingly, the order would have expired to-day (Thursday), but the Chief Presidency Magistrate has now extended it for a period of seven days.

The Curfew hours according to this new order will be between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. (Standard Time).

TEXT OF ORDER

The following is the text of the order:—
"Whereas for some days past

Challenge To Cosgrave

Heated Altercation In Dail Debate

LONDON, May 25.
Dublin.—There was a heated altercation at the resumed budget debate.

Mr. McEntee, Minister of Finance, replying to Opposition criticisms, declared that Messrs. Cosgrave and McGilligan had made the vilest speeches heard in the Dail, attacking the honour of every member of the Government.

Mr. Cosgrave hotly denied the allegations.

Mr. McEntee challenged Mr. Cosgrave to repeat outside the Dail certain statements, declaring that Dublin Jury would give verdict in Mr. McEntee's favour.—Reuter's Special.

LIVE BOMBS FOUND

House Search And Arrest In Dacca

DACCA, May 25.

The Supt. Police have discovered yesterday in the course of the search of the house of Hiranmoy Banerjee of Coloota, three live bombs, some acid, five iron nails and other implements for preparing bombs.

It appears that according to certain information the police raided his house and found a tin canister containing bombs, etc., under a heap of charcoal inside a room.

Hiranmoy Banerjee has been arrested.

SOVIET-JAP. CLASH LOOMS IN FAR EAST

Troops Move Up Railway And Down River Towards Russian Frontier

LONDON, May 25.

Harbin.—It is generally held that events are rapidly leading up to a Soviet Japanese clash.

General Honjo, "the Japanese Dictator" has arrived here following the establishment here of the Japanese Military Headquarters after removal from Mukden.

Simultaneously, comes the news that Japanese columns are advancing along the Eastern Branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway and down Sungari river and are rapidly approaching the Russian frontiers.—Reuter

252,000,000 DOLLARS

Arrears Of War Debts AGREEMENTS TO BE SIGNED WITH U.S.A.

LONDON, May 25.
New York.—Governments of several foreign countries including Britain are expected shortly to sign agreements with the United States providing for payment of 252 million dollars of arrears of war-debts on which President Hoover granted moratorium last year.

According to the "New York Times" payments will be distributed over ten years a four per cent interest. Finland and Greece have already signed agreements. Conversations are proceeding with Hungary and Germany. No official communications have yet been received from other nations.

It should be understood that settlements now being concluded merely settle terms on which deficiencies of Hoover year will be paid if and when the present scheme of debt repayments is resumed.—Reuter.

Floods Subsid

LONDON, May 24.
The Midlands and Northeastern floods are subsiding, except in Leicestershire, where a renewed downpour caused flood-waters to rise again.—Reuter.

IS IT MISUSE OF ORDINANCE?

Protest Against Security Demand From "Chronicle"

SIR S. HOARE REMINDED OF HIS ASSURANCE IN PARLIAMENT

The following telegrams have been sent to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India by Mr. B. G. Horniman:—

SIR SAMUEL HOARE,
House of Commons,
London.

"Desire draw attention to order by Bombay Government demanding heavy double security from 'Bombay Chronicle' under Emergency Powers Ordinance for article written by me criticising authorities for (alleged) unreadiness neglect dealing with riots Bombay stop These disturbances have nothing to do with Civil Disobedience Movement for which Emergency Powers Ordinance was promulgated stop This is grave misuse of Ordinance and if not disapproved by Your Excellency's Government will make it impossible in view of recent judgment by Bombay High Court for any journalist to criticise any conduct of Government in matters ordinary administration unconnected with Civil Disobedience Movement stop Press relies on assurances given by Your Excellency and the explicit statement of Secretary of State in Parliament on February 29 that action of Government against Press, was designed solely to stop incentives to disorder and terrorism and not to stifle expressions public opinion stop B. G. HORNIMAN.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY
Simla.

"I desire to draw Your Excellency's attention to order of

Bombay Government demanding security from 'Bombay Chronicle' under Emergency Powers Ordinance in respect of article written by me criticising local authorities for alleged unreadiness, indifference and neglect in dealing with communal riots in Bombay stop These disturbances have nothing to do with Civil Disobedience Movement for which Emergency Powers Ordinance was promulgated stop This is grave misuse of Ordinance and if not disapproved by Your Excellency's Government will make it impossible in view of recent judgment by Bombay High Court for any journalist to criticise any conduct of Government in matters ordinary administration unconnected with Civil Disobedience Movement stop Press relies on assurances given by Your Excellency and the explicit statement of Secretary of State in Parliament on February 29 that action of Government against Press, was designed solely to stop incentives to disorder and terrorism and not to stifle expressions of public opinion stop B. G. HORNIMAN.

Similar messages have been sent to Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. Lloyd George and other members of Parliament.

70 Accused To Hang!

THAYETMYO, May 25.
In the Kama rebellion case, out of 93 accused 70 have been sentenced to Death and 22 to transportation for life. One has been acquitted.—A. P.

Doctors To Interview Abhyankar In Jail

NAGPUR, May 25.
Mr. Abhyankar is still in Nagpur jail where permission has been granted to Doctors Sanak, Khare and Pranje to interview him this afternoon.—A. P.

Raipur Arrests Total 257

NAGPUR, May 25.
The total number of persons arrested in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement in Raipur till May 10 was 257.—A. P.

"Congress Day" Arrests At Ahmednagar

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDNAGAR, May 25.
Nine persons were arrested here in connection with the "Congress Day" celebration. They include the 68th and 69th dictators.

Hyderabad's 30th "Dictator" Jailed

HYDERABAD (Smd), May 25.
The 30th local 'dictator' has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and placed in 'C' class.

Mr. Ramchand Udharam has been served with a notice not to participate in the Satyagraha movement and not to leave Hyderabad.—A. P.

Derby Final Acceptances

23 LEFT IN

LONDON, May 25.

The following are 23 final Derby acceptors:—
PETER PLANET
HESPERUS
CORCY
CELEBRATOR
PORTOFINO
SUNNYBOROUGH
ROYAL DANCER
TOTAIG
SUMMER PLANET
BUCKLE
BACCHUS
DASTUR
FIRDAUSI
JIWEH
WYVERN
MIRACLE
ANDREA
ORWELL
LEIGHON
JACKDAW
SPENSER
APRIL THE
FIFTH and
COCKPEN
—Reuter.

OAKS STAKES

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, May 25.
The following are 17 final acceptors for Oaks Stakes:—
Soloist, Senteno, Zarette, Concordia, Solvita, Guidicca, Ada Dear, Sundergain, Ortygia, Udaipur, Messalina, Jeanne Marie, Thorndean, Kiddle, Fickle, Will of the Wisp and Golden Pomana.—Reuter.

AMATEUR GOLF SURPRISES

British Walker Cup Player Beaten

LONDON, May 25.
There were surprises at Muirfield to-day in the second round of the British Amateur Golf Championship. Robert Sweeney, the Oxford American, beat Roger Wethered 6 and 4 and D. Stocks, Edinburgh businessman, beat Rex Hartley of British Walker Cup team 3 and 1.—Reuter's Special.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

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Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

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Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—FIVE HONORARY TYPISTS FOR HINDU RELIEF COMMITTEE. Please see HONORARY SECRETARY, between 12 and 5 p.m. at Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi.

WANTED—VETERINARY GRADUATE, TRAINED TEACHERS (Science-Persian), NURSERY GOVERNORS (Hindu-Parsee). Apply immediately with testimonials, salary required. DALAL COMPANY, Kamar Building, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.

M. T. B. COLLEGE, SURAT Applications with testimonials, stating age and minimum salary expected, are invited for the posts: (1) Professor of Mathematics, (2) Professor of English and, preferably, Gujarati, (3) Lecturer in French, (4) Lecturer in Ardha-Magadhi, and should reach the PRINCIPAL before 10th June. Appointments will be upto 31st March, 1933, at least in the first instance.

WANTED—Thoroughly efficient ASSISTANT SECRETARIES throughout Bombay Presidency and Indian States on Rs. 75/- per month, plus travelling allowance. Immediate prospects of bright future. Only gentleman of high social status should apply with references to "A. S. D. Dpt. The Anglo's Insurance Co. Ltd., Rashim Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS WANTED—Samples and terms from WEST COAST WEAVING ESTD., Chovva, Malabar

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENT to represent Indian Textile Firm, 25 per cent commission. Cheapest value. Goods worth Rs. 10,000/- entrusted against Rs. 5,000/- cash. For full particulars apply to Box No. 1542, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED—FIVE TOURING CARS for the use of HINDU RELIEF COMMITTEE. Please communicate to the HONORARY SECRETARY, at Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET from 1st June on Khar, 14th Road, "RUBAIX" House. Ground Floor, 3 big airy rooms with verandah, kitchen and two bath-rooms. Very comfortable and up-to-date, garden all round. For rent enquire on top floor or write Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET from June at Vile Parle. minutes walk from Station ground and first floor, three big airy rooms, with Verandah, Kitchen and bath rooms very comfortable, airy and up-to-date. For full particulars apply DR. MEHTA Jama Hospital, C R 7233

Astrologer

FAMOUS ASTROLOGER—Pandit Shankar Shastri Hosriti can be consulted in Bombay for a few days at C3 Saraswati Buildings Gamdevi, 12 noon to 5 p.m. daily.

Fruit, Flowers, Seeds

BOX, containing 24 SALSETTE ALPHONSO MANGOES at Rs. 3/8. PROPRIETOR DINANATH KHAR FARM, Mire Post Bhayandari.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch. Per Insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0.
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0.
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0.
4th and Subsequent Insertion Rs. 3-8-0.
Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE

AS USUAL the MATRICULATION SUPPLEMENT, containing names and numbers of successful candidates will be published on the 31st instant at 1 anna per copy. Agents are requested to book their orders immediately. 10 per cent unsold copies are accepted. 35 per cent commission is allowed on sale proceeds.

SORAB P. KAPADIA, Manager, The "Bombay Chronicle"

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that an Ambulance Car, presented to the Municipality by Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, O.B.E., will be available for the use of the public for conveyance of maternity cases to the Municipal or other Maternity Hospitals in the City free of charge. The car is garaged at the Arthur Road Municipal Stables and can be requisitioned by telephoning to No. 40599 or otherwise applying at the place. By Order of the Municipal Commissioner, J.S. NERURKER, Executive Health Officer, Public Health Department, Bombay, 25-5-1932.

NOTICE.

MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD. LOST OF MISLAID.

FIFTEEN SHARES of the above Company, bearing Nos. 3642 to 3656 (both inclusive), standing in the name of the late Mr. Chhaganlal Jamnadas have been either LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the said shares should be notified to the Registered Office of the Company, Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay within one month from this date. If no claim is received within this time duplicate share certificates will be issued.

The Tata Construction Co., Ltd., Agents, B.D. SARDESAI, Secretary.

Public Notices

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MYSORE SERUM INSTITUTE, HEBBAL, BANGALORE.

Tender Notice for the Supply of Ragi Straw, Buffalo Bull-calves and He-buffaloes.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of good Ragi Straw, Buffalo Bull-calves and He-buffaloes to the Serum Institute during the official year ending 30th June 1933, will be received in the Office of the Officer in charge, Serum Institute, Hebbal, Bangalore, in respect of ragi straw and in the Office of the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore, in respect of buffalo bull calves and he-buffaloes upto 3-15 p.m. on MONDAY, the 20th June, 1932.

(1) About 4,00,000 lbs. (four lakhs pounds) of white ragi straw, clean and good quality is required. The rate to be quoted for is per 100 lbs.

(2) About 2,000 buffalo bull calves may be required but no single tenderer will be given the sole contract.

(3) About 300 he-buffaloes may be required and each animal should weigh not less than 400 lbs.

For detailed conditions, please refer to Tender Notices published on Pages 458, 459, 461 and 462 of Part VI of the "Mysore Gazette," dated 12-5-1932 or they may be ascertained in the Office of the undersigned on working days between 10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. S.D. ACHAR, Officer in Charge, Mysore Serum Institute, Hebbal, Bangalore. 4972.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for a large quantity of fine BUILDING SAND available from 12th October, 1932. Further details on application. GRAHAMS TRADING CO., (Indie) LTD. 16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. 4965

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J. IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT ACT VII OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE DHARWAR BANK LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by an order, dated 9th May, 1932, the High Court has directed separate meetings of (1) The Creditors and (2) The Shareholders respectively of the aforesaid Bank to be convened for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, approving with or without modification, a Scheme of arrangement proposed to be made between the said Creditors and Shareholders at the said Bank, such meeting to be held on the 12th day of June, 1932, at the Victoria High School Dharwar at the respective times below mentioned namely:—

(1) The meeting of Creditors at 3 O'clock in the afternoon in the Victoria High School Dharwar.

(2) The meeting of the Shareholders at 5 o'clock in the afternoon in the Victoria High School Dharwar.

at which place, and respective times all the said Creditors and Shareholders are requested to attend.

A print of the said Scheme of arrangement and form of Proxy can be obtained at the Office of the Dharwar Bank Ltd. at 186 Bara Imam Street Dharwar or their Solicitors Messrs. K. J. Kale & Co. at their office at 7 Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, on any week day between Office hours from 12 noon to 5 p.m. prior to the date of the said meetings.

The said Creditors and Shareholders respectively may attend such separate meetings as aforesaid and vote in person or by proxy, provided that all proxies given by the shareholders, and Creditors be deposited with the said Dharwar Bank Ltd. at 186 Bara Imam Street, aforesaid, not later than 3 o'clock afternoon on the 10th of June, 1932.

The High Court has appointed V. N. Jos, Esq., M. L. C. of Dharwar, or failing him B. S. Savakar, Esq., Government Pleader of Dharwar to act as Chairman of the said Meetings, and has directed such Chairman to report the result of the said meetings to the High Court.

The above named Schemes will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 16th day of May 1932. K. J. KALE & Co., Solicitors for The Dharwar Bank Ltd. 4973

Public Notices

MORVI RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

(1) SEALED TENDERS for the supply of about 5,000 cubic feet of timber, including wooden piles for constructing a jetty at Navlakhi, will be received by the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Ry. Morvi, upto 5 p.m. of Thursday, the 23rd June, 1932, after which date no tender will be accepted.

(2) Tender form along with the specification can be had from the Stores Superintendent on payment per money order of Rs. 1/- per copy.

(3) Earnest money of Rs. 200/- must accompany the tender, otherwise it will not be accepted. Earnest money by way of transfer from any other account will not be accepted.

(4) Tender should be superscribed "Tender for Timber for Jetty".

Stores Superintendent's Office, Morvi, Dated 19-5-1932 4959

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

AUCTIONEERS, & COMMISSION AGENTS 123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ANTIQUE CHINAWARE, VASES, ETC.

BONA-FIDE SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1932, at 3 P. M. (S. T.) at the sale room of the Auctioneers.

Property of a Curio Collector, comprising period pieces of porcelain in blue and white and variegated coloured china, such as vases, jars, bowls, dishes, garden seats, wall plates, Japanese Salsuma vases, etc.

Property will be on view four days before the sale.

Catalogues may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BALES 10-1/23 FLOVERMAN YARN.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY, the 31st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:— 800 bales flowerman yarn 10-1/23, manufactured recently by the Elphinstone Mills, Bombay, and in perfect condition.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NOTICE.

SALE OF PROPERTY, situate at Sydenham Road, advertised to take place to-day, has been POSTPONED 'sine die'.

BENNETT & CO.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE

To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers, Arrival, Departure

Borneo Maru 10th May 35th May

Bandai " 8th " 6th "

Celebes " 26th " 6th June

Shunko " 8th June 18th "

Hague " 23rd " 8th July

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AND SUPER-TAX

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE,

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Steamers, Tons, Arrive, Leave

Haruna Maru 10500 30 May

* Calcutta Maru 5339 19 May 1 Jun.

Iyo Maru 5962 30 May 13 Jun.

Katori " 10000 314 Jun.

Kashima Maru 10000 @28 June

* Tottori Maru 5973 17 June 30 June

Yasukuni Maru 12300 @9 July

Kaga Maru 7860 29 June 13 July

* Do not carry passengers, x Calls at Colombo.

(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers, Tons, Leave, Arrive

Sawa Maru 11000 26 May 13 June

Fushimi Maru 11000 9 June 27 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers, Tons, From, From

Tatsumi Maru 22000 15 June 21 June

Taiyo Maru 22000 21 June 28 June

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

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Sometimes the huntress, sometimes the hunted

...she fought alone in a world where men obey one law...the law of the jungle.

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"I TAKE THIS WOMAN"

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B. L. THOSAR



National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre

cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

THE IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMY IN THE THEATRE

The element of time is, of course, not an element of importance with those who are, in this country, reputed to be keenly interested in the advancement of the theatre. It is of minor importance with those who are actively interested in it as a desultory trade. Consequently, the art and industrial tendencies and movements abroad which threaten to overtake the theatre in India are left practically unnoticed by them.

They mean well. They intend to place at some future unspecified period of time, the theatre in the forefront of the nations intellectual life. But their intentions, however benevolent, remain, unfortunately, just intentions.

It is worse than useless to expect the commercial theatre in India to take the initiative. At the best they could only be "popular", not popularly educative. The screen has proved to be, in many ways, no better than the stage.

The only quarter from which the community can draw the requisite artistic talent would be, certainly, the community of far-sighted, disinterested intellectuals. It is for them to set the new mode for the stage as well as for the screen.

It is a pity that a movement like the "Little Theatre" movement in Europe and America, has not even been started much less established in India. If it were to be started, as it should be soon, it would lead not only to the economy in selected dramatic material, so sadly lacking at the present moment it would accomplish the education of public taste and to the demand for the highest standards of dramatic art.

The costly but atrocious "scenery", the wretched tinsel costumes, the blazing lights, which completely obscure all atmospheric values, characteristic of the Indian stage and not seldom of the Indian screen will not disappear until a courageous band of intellectual employ the "Little Theatre" as an instrument of education in art.

There have been during recent years praiseworthy efforts to introduce in "charity" shows and "socials" novel ideas in story, song, the dance in lighting and stage-craft. Why do these ideas remain only for "charity" and for ineffective socials? Are there not those amongst the intellectuals who would give their full time and attention to the study systematic advancement of the theatre?

British Tax Reduces Attendance Margins Of Profit Disappear

BY W. M. H. MOORING.

LONDON.—Mass meetings of British exhibitors have been held all over the country in protest against the new scale of entertainments tax instituted under the emergency budget of last year, and operative from November last.

At a crowded initial protest meeting held in London, Tom Ormiston, M. P., who is Treasurer of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, presented the case prepared by his organization and laid before the chancellor of the exchequer.

This case was based on returns from 1,204 exhibitor members of the CEA showing the exact effect of the increase in tax. In scores of instances it proved clearly that narrow margins of profit had been converted by the new scale of taxation into heavy losses.

It is unfortunate, though not as inconclusive as may at first appear, that of the 4,000 theatre owners operating in Britain, only 1,204 took the trouble to supply the CEA with returns showing their takings, and payments in tax, for the period from November last to January, with comparable figures covering the corresponding period of the previous year.

DECREASE AT 150,000,000 A YEAR

Based on the 1,204 returns which eventually did come to hand, the CEA case reveals that during the 12 weeks from November 9, 1931, to January 25, 1932 there was a decrease in attendances which would run to 150,000,000 a year, or 11.5 per cent of total annual attendances. Box office takings had dropped by 154 per cent, and the total loss per annum was computed at four million pounds.

During the period the increase

amount the treasury drew from the entertainments tax amounted to 36.3 per cent, which equals £2,008,000 a year. Seats selling at from 6d. to 1/3d. showed a decrease of 18 per cent. In values, those from 1d. showed a decrease of 22.3 per cent, demonstrating that not only the total cinema attendances declined, but there has been a marked tendency for the public to favor the lower priced seats in preference to the medium and higher priced ones, with resultant higher effect on takings than on admissions.

Hundreds of country exhibitors made the journey to London especially to state their own cases, and some terrible stories of hardship in the industrial areas, where unemployment is shockingly bad at present, were accompanied by figures proving that unless the chancellor is prepared immediately to concede the tax which was placed by the new scale upon seats up to 6d. (previously untaxed), many of the theatres in country areas will have to close down.

Typical of many cases mentioned was that in which four theatres operating in an industrial district, where 8d. represented the highest priced seat, had dropped no fewer than 30,000 admissions in three months. Takings had dropped by £1,950 and contributions in tax had gone up by £846.

The meeting unanimously endorsed a resolution calling upon the chancellor of the exchequer to remove the tax on the seats up to and including 6d.

If American exhibitors now faced with a possible tax on the same principle as that operated in Britain will take the tip, they will be united in their fight against the imposition. For it has to be remembered that the en-

Naming The Rose Pictures Not Titles

The motion picture business annually enjoys about a million dollars worth of agony, conferences, telegraph and telephone bills, on the subject of titles. Largely it is a waste of time, money, energy.

Charming opportunity of taking evidence has just been afforded in the case of the estimable production which started to the market under the title of "The Man I Killed" and became, at times and places, "Broken Lullaby." The picture has been and continues to be shown under both titles depending on exhibitor preference and other conditions.

The change in title after the New York opening was inspired, just as title changes usually are, by a whimsical manifestation. This time it was the gossip of billposters who told somebody higher up that they heard sidewalk comment to the effect that "The Man I Killed" must be another gangster picture.

It is often like that. Sometimes the name is chosen by a vote of the office boys; sometimes it is the notion of the president's wife's second cousin from Dubuque. On occasion it is the choice of the sales manager's winsome secretary. Often it is the best available imitation of the name of a picture that made money. Meanwhile the public does not interest itself a merry hoot about it at all.

Now that the "Broken Lullaby" versus "The Man I Killed" has gone to the box office test, the indications are that the public is unmoved by either title. The returns, both in Public houses and in other circuit and independent houses, have been examined and prove to be just average, with no advantage to either title. Last year Metro changed the title of "The Southerner" to "The Prodigal" while the picture was in the process of distribution, with the same lack of positive results or indications of title influence.

The truth appears to be that, if one puts aside titles which are positively repellent, and the once-in-a-blue-moon hit title of special patness, title does not matter. One may cite as evidence all the big pictures of screen history from "Quo Vadis," "The Birth of a Nation," "The Miracle Man," "The Big Parade" and "The Covered Wagon." None of those was a "box office" title.

And just to be cute about it, one may also remark that every now and then neither the title nor the story has anything to do with the picture. Metro not so long ago bought the play "See Naples and Die." It came to the screen as "Oh, Sailor, Behave" and dealt with the adventures of two sailors on shore leave in Italy, although there were no sailors in the original play.

Titles do not make pictures, but pictures make titles. "Motion Picture Herald."

entertainments tax to Britain was started during the war when the minister responsible gave promise that it would be taken off immediately on the cessation of hostilities.

A slight reduction was effected in 1924—six years after the war ended—and further reductions were promised at the earliest opportunity. Then when the financial crisis arose, the first thought of the chancellor was to increase the tax making every rate of 184 per cent of turnover. This coincided with drastic cuts in unemployment benefits and general wage standards, with the result that a first-rate crisis is precipitated in the cinema industry and losses inflicted which will pass on to the same chancellor a reduced claim to income taxation of no less than 31 million pounds for the year!—"M. P. Herald."

IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN AND PIECEGOODS IN INDIA

(Continued from page 9.)

placing of orders and the receipt of goods, one would probably be justified in concluding that the falling off in imports from Japan and the gain in imports from Lancashire will not continue, and in the near future it may be expected that imports from Japan will reflect the effects of their departure from the Gold Standard in December and the fall in the Exchange value of the Yen since then.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods.—Imports of artificial silk piecegoods during March amounted to 6.7 million yards which is about 800,000 yards more than in the previous month.

Imports during the fiscal year.—During the fiscal year ending the 31st March 1932, the total importations of cotton yarns amounted to 31.6 million pounds. This is 2.4 million pounds more than the figure of the previous year. Of these imports 11.9 million pounds were from the United Kingdom. The total imports for the previous 12 months from the United Kingdom were 10.3 million pounds. The chief lines taken from Great Britain were fine count grey singles and bleached yarns. Imports from China were 13.2 million pounds as against 11.7 million pounds in 1930-31. The bulk of these imports were 31 to 40s. grey single yarns. Imports of yarn from Japan were 6.2 million pounds, a very large portion of which consisted of mercerised yarn, in which for some years she has had almost a monopoly of the trade.

Imports of cotton piecegoods during the fiscal year totalled 776 million yards which is 124 million yards less than the quantity imported in 1930-31. Of this figure 240 million yards were greys, a falling off of 116 million yards compared with 1930-31. The United Kingdom's share in the grey piecegoods trade was just under 60 million yards which compares with 143 million yards in the yards in 1929-30. Japan's share of grey piecegoods trade in 1931-32 was 185 million yards which compares with 218 million yards in 1930-31, and 394 million yards in 1929-30.

Imports of white goods for 1931-32 came to 230 million yards, which is 9 million yards more than the previous year, but compares very unfavourably with imports of 474 million yards in 1929-30. Of the white goods trade the United Kingdom's share was 207 million yards, and Japan's 60 million yards. The progress made by Japan in their bleached goods trade with India is strikingly brought out if the figures for the last three financial years are examined. In 1929-30, out of the total imports of white goods of 474 million yards, Japan's share was 14 million yards. Out of the total trade of 272 million yards in 1930-31 Japan's share had increased to 28 million yards, and out of a total trade of 279 million yards in 1931-32 Japan's share had increased to no less than 60 million yards. In coloured goods the year's importations amounted to 223 million yards as compared with 245 million yards in 1930-31 and 483 million yards in 1929-30. Although Japan's sendings of coloured goods were not so great as in 1929-30 it is to be noted that they were 20 million yards greater than in 1930-31, whereas the United Kingdom's sendings of coloured goods fell by 37 million yards as compared with 1930-31.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods.—The importations of artificial silk piecegoods showed an enormous rise as compared with the previous year and amounted to 65 million yards. In 1930-31 the importations were 51 million yards, and in 1929-30, 57 million yards. Here again Japan has made phenomenal progress, as may be judged from the fact that in 1931-32 she sent to India 75 million yards compared with 38 million yards in the previous year and 25 million yards in the year 1929-30.

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY IN MARCH 1932. (General.)—As mentioned in the Note on the February statistics, the spurt in the import trade in piecegoods and yarn, which took place in December and January, was not maintained, and there was a still further falling off in the month of March.

Cotton Yarns.—Total importations of cotton yarns into Bombay in March amounted to 700,000 lbs. only as compared with 900,000 lbs. in February, and 1.7 million pounds in January.

Imports of single grey cotton yarns in March were exceptionally low, amounting in all to 24,000 lbs. only. The chief reason for the falling off appears to be that China, which previously supplied considerable quantities of 31s. to 40s. single grey cotton yarns, was apparently unable to export owing to the trouble in Shanghai. There were no importations of single coloured yarns during the month. Imports of

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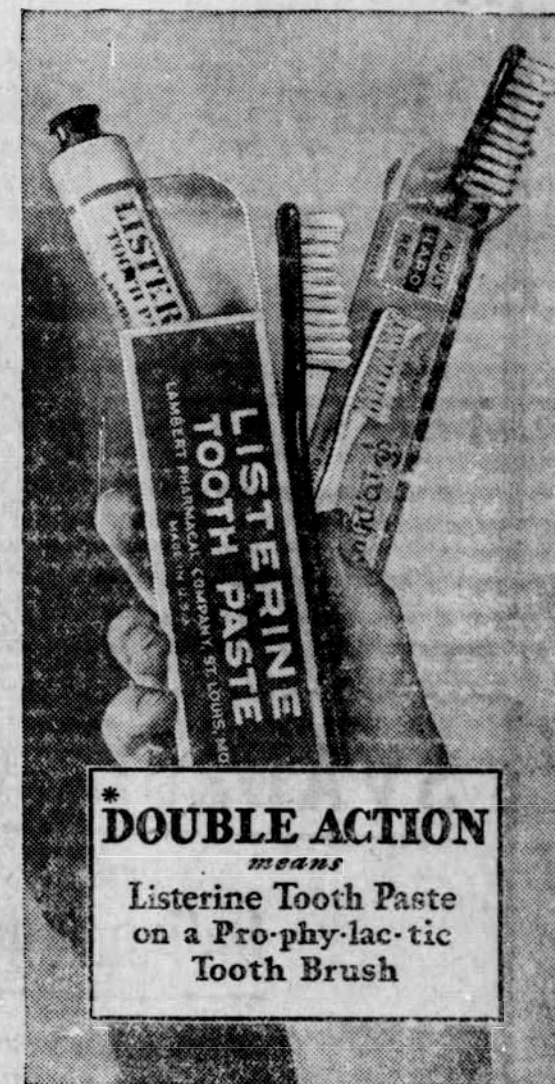
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PARAGOL

bay during the month of March amounted to 1.6 million lbs. This is approximately the same figure as for February. The chief market continued to be the Persian Gulf, which took 659,000 lbs. during the month.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN PIECEGOODS.—The exports of cotton piecegoods from Bombay in March were again most unsatisfactory, amounting in all to 5.7 million yards only. Of these, 5.1 million yards were coloured goods.

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1932.

Cot on Yarns.—It is interesting to compare the imports for the first three months of 1932 with those of the corresponding quarter of 1931. Such a comparison shows that the total imports of all classes of yarn in 1932 were practically the same as in 1931, but there were considerable variations in the imports of different types. Takings of grey singles in the first quarter of 1932 were 670,000 lbs. as against 699,000 lbs. in 1931. Imports of bleached yarn were 391,000 lbs. against 469,000 lbs. Imports of grey folded yarn amounted to 763,000 lbs. as compared with 688,000 in the

first quarter of 1931. Mercerised yarn imports were no less than 400,000 lbs. higher than in the first quarter of 1931, amounting in all to 1.1 million pounds.

Cotton Piecegoods.—In the first quarter of 1932 there was a total importation of 49.0 million yards as compared with 32 million yards in the first quarter of 1931. This improvement in imports was fairly well spread over the various categories. Imports of plain greys amounted to 20 million yards against 13 million yards; bleached goods imports were 11 million yards as against 8 million yards; takings of printed goods were 81 million yards as compared with 5 million yards; imports of dyed goods were 5.3 million yards as compared with 3.5 million yards; and imports of woven coloured goods were about the same as in the first quarter of 1931 at 12 million yards. Takings of fests at 2.6 million yards were more than twice as heavy as in the corresponding period of 1931.

Art. Silk Piecegoods.—Art. Silk Piecegoods imports amounted to no less than 144 million yards as compared with 81 million yards in the first three months of 1931.

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BRIGHT FUTURE FOR INDIAN MILLS

**Can Defy Foreign Competition
If They Do Not Commit
Economic Blunders**

(BY OUR COTTON EXPERT.)

This is the time for Indian cotton mills to study the present and the prospective outlook of the raw cotton situation compared with other commodity prices, cotton is selling at the lowest price and those who will look into the causes of this huge decline will find that there was both over-production and under consumption.

INDIAN GROWERS RUINED.

In the United States of America the yield of cotton per acre in the present season was 201 lbs. against an average of 156 lbs. during the last ten years. But the situation in India is the reverse. The production has declined by 22 per cent and the total crop is expected to be 4 million bales against an average of 5-1/2 million bales.

One can understand that America can afford to sell cotton at lower price without any loss to cotton growers but in India cotton growers have been completely ruined owing to the unprecedented decline in the prices of cotton and reduced yield.

TOO MUCH AMERICAN.

One important factor of the season is that there is too much of fine American cotton. One can easily buy medium or long stapled cotton in America at a small advantage but there is considerable scarcity of short staple and prices for such cotton are also comparatively dear.

This fact is not properly realised in this country, as everybody is after the production of fine cloth and short staple cotton remains neglected and is selling at a ruinous price to cotton grower.

WHAT CHINA DID.

Under the present economic system, the poor have to suffer the most whenever something wrong crops up. Even in the most organised countries there is extensive unemployment and it is worse in a country like India where none cares to know how many are unemployed. For the time being the needs of these distressed people have been reduced to a minimum and it is believed they exert no important

effect on industry. However their strength lies in numbers. I remember that tailors in China were induced to increase the length of a male-shirt by an inch as this increased the demand for cloth equal to two lakhs of raw cotton bales.

NEEDS OF THE POOR.

In these days of civilisation, they must be clothed with the right kind of cloth. They never need fine quality manufactured from either American or Egyptian cotton, but they want rough but durable cloth, made from cotton grown in this country. There are not even 5 per cent. of the total population in this country who can afford the luxury of buying finer wears and the present trend of producing finer counts requires a temporary halt, if not all mills, at least some of them must look to the needs of poor class. It will be an economic blunder to induce poorer people to buy fine cloth which is more costly and less durable.

JAPAN'S PURCHASES.

It is reported that Japan has bought more of American cotton this season and there is no likelihood of Japan buying Indian cotton. It is true that since the beginning of the year there was very little demand for cotton from Japan. On an average Japan buys 8 to 14 lakhs bales of Indian cotton and so far exports to Japan this season of Indian cotton are 4,10,724 bales against 11,09,214 bales for the same period last season. This is mainly due to dear parity of Indian cotton and boycott of Japanese goods in China. Thus Japan was forced to reduce the production of coarse cloth and mostly produced finer counts. But now the parity has greatly improved and some of the Indian cotton grades are very cheap. This situation has already attracted the attention of Japanese spinners and they are reported buying freely Indian cotton in Bombay. The demand for Indian cotton which was temporarily curtailed by Japan owing to the reasons given above has again revived.

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their purchases of foreign cotton which has resulted in a heavy loss to them owing to decline in prices.

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their door and consumers are around them. They have not the disadvantage of remaining dependent for the supplies of raw cotton like Lancashire and Japan.

BRIGHT FUTURE.

The future of the Indian cotton mill industry is good and with the present high tariffs, the chances are that they can defy

any foreign competition, provided they do not commit economic blunders. To-day is the time for them to build up the industry on a firm foundation as there is no knowing when the protection granted by tariffs walls will be reduced or removed. Things are fast changing throughout the world and it is no use to rely merely on protection.

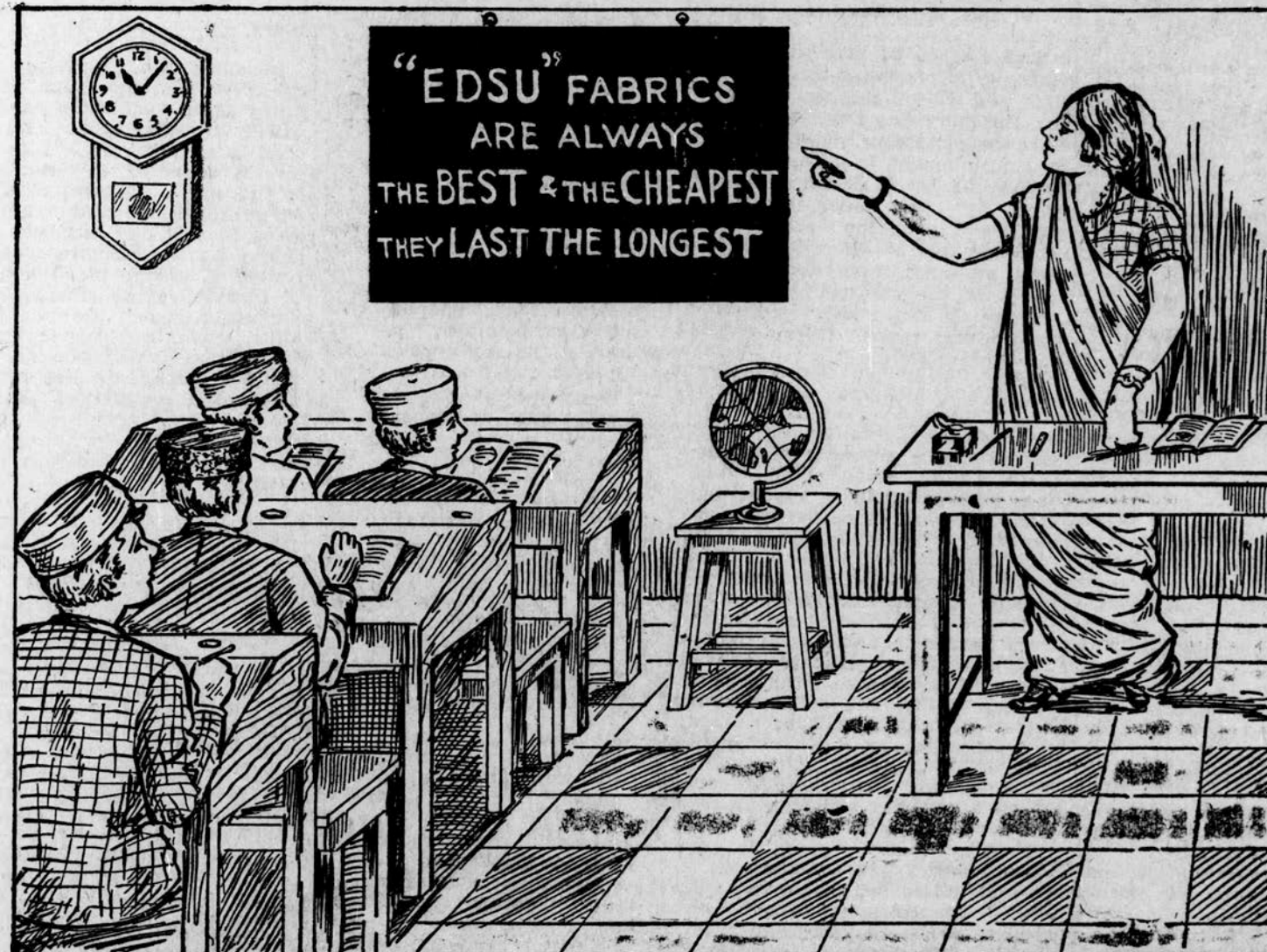
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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu-Vaishakh, Vad 6, 1932
Parsi-Adar 22, 1301
Muslim-Mohurrum 19, 1351
Sunrise 5h 2m
Sunset 7h 10m
High tide -4.24, 17.12
Low tide -10.10

Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter 27th May 10h 24m a.m.
12th June: Full Moon, 18th June.
New Moon June 5, 1st Quarter 12th June, 3h 9 m; Full moon, 18th June 6h 8m; p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
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Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPERESS
"I take this Woman"
Daily at 6-30 p.m. only.
CAPITOL
"Sporting Blood"
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO
"Good News"
Daily at 4-30 and 6-30 p.m.
FATHE
Daily at 4-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee show to-day, 3-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON
"Daddy Long Legs"
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.
12 noon Indian Gramophone Records.
9-30 p.m.: A South Indian Programme by Japanean Vocal Music. Thangavelu Pillai, Harmonium Solo.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. "President Monroe" left Singapore on the 24th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on 2nd June and sail again on 3rd idem with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.
Owing to storm, telegraphic communication with Calicut is cut off. Telegrams to and from Calicut will be subject to serious delay.

POSTAL NOTICE.
Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and T. Marquies per s.s. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 1st proximo. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle").
T.T. ON LONDON.
New York, May 25.
Previous closing 3.65 5/8
To-day's closing 3.69
T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, May 25.
Previous closing 3.68 1/8
To-day's opening 3.69 1/8
To-day's closing 3.69

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER SETTLEMENT

New York, May 25.
Previous closing rate 5.91
To-day's opening rate 5.88
Difference .03
To-day's closing rate 5.91
Difference unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER SETTLEMENT.

Liverpool, May 25.
Previous closing rate 4.32
To-day's opening rate 4.23
Difference .09
To-day's closing rate 4.22
Difference .10

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, May 25.
Silver ready 16 15/16
Silver Forward 16 15/16
Market—India bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, May 25.
Silver ready 55 14 0
Silver Fagan 55 15 0
Gold ready 58 3 0
Gold Fagan 57 15 0

NEW LEASE FOR CURFEW ORDER

(Continued from page 1.)

Mahadvi, Dana Bandar, Samuel Street; Khand Bazaar; Masjid Bandar Road; Bhat Bazaar; Nakhoda Street; Pynhowni Road; Dondad Street; Mahomedali Road (North); Pynhowni Junction; Kalbadevi Road (West); Bhuleswar Road (West); Bapu Khoti Street; Kika Street; Jamli Moholla; Gogari Moholla; Falkland Road; Sandhurst Road (West); Kumbharwada; Khara Talay Road; Grant Road (West); Golpitha; Trimbak Purshram Street; Islampura; C. P. Tank; Road; Duncan Road; Grant Road; Khetwadi Main Road; Khetwadi Cross Road; Khetwadi Back Road; Sandhurst Road (East); Kandewadi Road; Girgaum Road; Thakurdwar Road; Lamington Road; Girgaum Back Road; Ardeshir Dady Street; The whole of Kamatipura; Forjett Street; Foras Road; Tardeo; Grant Road; (Play-House to J. J. Hospital); All the Streets between Duncan Road and Parel Road; Belassis Road; The whole of Madanpura; The whole of Ripon Road; Haines Road; Arthur Road; DeLisle Road; By-culla Station Road; Jacob Circle; Clerk Road; From Chinchpokli to Kala Chowki Road; Reay Road; Ghorupdev; Mazagaon Road; Dorkyard Rd., Mount Rd., Victoria Road; Albert Road; Matunga Babhu Daji Road; Telanga Road; Bhandarker Road; Vincent Road; Parsi Colony; Khada Matunga; Wadala Road; Naigam Cross Road; Sion Road; Antop Hill Road; Ferguson Road; Saw Mill Road; Curry Road; Globe Lane; Parbhadevi Road; Tulsi Pipe Road; Carol Road; Cadell Road; Arthur Road; Worli; Bombay Development Department Chawls Road; Elphinstone Road; Sayani Road; Bhavani Shanker Road; Saltan Chowki; DeLisle Road; Cross Lane; Dadar Road; Vincent Cross Road; Naigam Road; Naigam Cross Road; Wadala Street; Kala Chowki Road; Lalbaugh; Supari Bagh Road; Old Government House Road; Sewri Road; Sewri Oil Installation; Mahim Bazaar Road; Dharavi; Matunga Gopi Talao; Wanji Wadi.

CURFEW ORDER DISOBEYED

Yusuf Ali and two others were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10-0-0 in default five days' simple imprisonment by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, for contravening the Curfew Order.

HINDU SANRAKSHAN MANDAL

Representative Provisional Committee Appointed

A largely attended meeting of the representatives of various Hindu communities was held at Halal Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, on Sunday, under the presidency of Seth Mathuradas Vitsanji Khimji, to consider the present situation when it was resolved that an organization named "Hindu Sanrakshan Mandal", representative of all the Hindu communities including even the so-called untouchables residing in the city, be formed to safeguard the common interests of the Hindu community with a view to create a feeling of security of life and property.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

A Provisional Committee of the following gentlemen with powers to co-opt was also appointed to create an organization to put the above objects into effect.
Seth Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji Chairman.
Hon. J. Secretaries:—
Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. G. dhandas Goculdas Morari, Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal, Mr. M. L. Dahamkar.
Members:—
Sir Furushottamdas Thakurdas, Seth Lalji Naranji, Mr. B. V. Devrukhker, Mr. Govindramji of Messrs. Tharachand Ghaneshyamdass, Sir Lalubhai Shamaldas, Seth Shantidas Ashkaran, Dr. Punshi Malsheri, Mr. S. K. Puppala, Seth Devanmal of Messrs. Pothulal Bros., Mr. Raji Vinoo Norurkar, Seth Khimji Nagil, Seth Velji Lakhamshi Nappoo, Seth Nandlal Banka, Dr. Narayan Damodar Savarkar, Seth Herikisandas Mehra, Seth Shivdas Chapsi, Pandit Radhakant Malavya, Seth Jethmal Narandas, Mr. P. Baloo, Seth Laxmidas Rowji Talser, Seth Laxmikant Shantaram Dabholkar, Mr. B. S. Subnis, Mr. Nickaram Parmanand.

A CORRECTION

In the drowning case that occurred on Tuesday morning the name of the deceased has been given as Mr. Jamnadas Jethalal. Mr. Jamnadas was a witness and Mr. Chundilal Chhaganlal is the name of the deceased.

CONCILIATION COMMITTEE

Only One Meeting Of Members From To-day

The Joint Hon. Secretary, Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee writes:—
"It is notified for the information of Members of the Committee that on and from Thursday, (to-day) there will be only one meeting of the Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee at 11 a.m. (S. T.) in the Mayor's Room, Municipal Corporation Hall. Members are requested to take a note of this."

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES GIVEN PROTECTION

Mr. Khimji Rathod's Statement

Sit Khimji Rathod, Secretary of Shri Meghwal Navjivan Bharat Sangh, in the course of a statement to the press, "in order to clear away some misunderstanding," observes that a feature of recent Bombay riots is that many members of the depressed classes have fallen victim to the fury of mobs. He adds that even women of these poor classes have not escaped the assaults of Bavalis with pen-knives.

He refers to a long-standing communal feud in the locality near the Mazagon Bridge. When the riots broke out some Hindu residents there approached the Municipal Commissioner and he gave them due protection.

CLOTH SHOP THEFT

Soma Ratnar a Hindu, aged 28 years, was arrested yesterday afternoon by the Lamington Road police in connection with robbing, housebreaking and theft of property from a cloth shop in Girgaum Back Road.

In the course of a search of his residence, the police recovered goods collectively valued at Rs. 78 from the accused.
The suspect was placed to-day before Mr. Girgaum Police Court. The police made an application for his remand to police custody till June 2, which was granted by the Magistrate.

STOP PRESS

T. U. C. SECRETARY ARRESTED

MADRAS, May 25.
Mr. Mukundlal Sirkar, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, was arrested to-day at his residence. It is alleged that the arrest has been made in connection with a public appeal made by him recently.
It is understood that he will be charged under Sections 117 and 118 I.P.C.—A. P.

MILL AGENT JAILED.

AHMEDABAD, May 23.
The Agent, of the Rohit Mill, who was arrested this morning was tried to-day and sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 400 fine in default to undergo imprisonment for two months more. He was recommended to be placed in 'B' class.—A. P.

VON HIPPER DEAD.

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, May 25.
Berlin—Admiral Von Hipper died to-day at Altona.
He was one of the most active German naval commanders looking after the great war. He was in charge of the German fleet at the Battle of Jutland in December 1914, and commanded the German fleet at the Battle of Doggerbank and Jutland and was one of the several admirals whose surrender Britain demanded.—Reuter.

BRIDE BURNS HERSELF TO DEATH.

MASULIPATAM, May 25.
Whole town was convulsed this morning to hear the news of the tragic end of a bride by mounting the blazing pyre stated to have been prepared by herself. Enquiries show that the girl, the daughter of a police constable was, all right till night. It is stated that she walked quietly into the backyard of the house at about midnight in her wedding garments, lit up the pyre and mounted it. The flames attracted the notice of inmates of the house and others but she could not be rescued in time.

A letter alleged to be written in the girl's handwriting revealed the girl's aversion to marriage. The inquest returned a verdict of suicide.—A. P.

DRAMATIC ARREST OF ALLEGED "G. O. C."

City Picketing Arrests On Wednesday

Two young Gujaratis one of them an Elphinstonian and an ex-secretary of the "War Council" and another a Wilsonian were arrested by the police on Wednesday afternoon in Fort.

One of them, the Elphinstonian is suspected by the police to be the G. O. C. of Congress volunteers. His companion is also said to be connected with the management of picketing of foreign cloth shops in Fort.

It is said that when the police arrested the "G. O. C." they found on his person some papers showing account of expenses incurred in connection with picketing activities and a sum of Rs. 100.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT.
The incident which led to the arrest of the two young men was rather dramatic. It appears that one of them mistook a police constable in plain clothes for a Congress volunteer and inquired if he was on duty as a Congress picket. The latter replied in the affirmative and when the Congress worker asked him not to loiter here and there but to picket the shop properly it is said the plain clothes man informed a police officer on duty and the latter put the man under arrest.

PICKETING ARRESTS.
The police arrested three pickets in the afternoon from foreign cloth shops in Fort. One volunteer was arrested while picketing a foreign cloth shop in Colaba. The volunteers arrested in Fort were picketing the shops of Ah-

ADMISSION OF EUROPEAN "ALIENS" AS MEMBERS

Bombay Chamber's Resolution

WAR-TIME MEASURE CANCELLED AFTER 13 YEARS

After a lapse of 13 years the European "alien" who were at war with the British Government and debarred from being members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, were admitted on Wednesday, by a resolution passed in a Special Meeting of the Chamber called for that purpose.

It will be recalled that during and after the Great War the Bombay Chamber of Commerce restricted their membership to only such members who were "British subjects." As 13 years have passed since the War ended, the Chamber of Commerce thought over the matter, and in view of the present situation, felt that there was strength in "numbers," and resolved to take back the aliens whom they had excluded.

Mr. R. R. Hadow presided over the meeting and the resolution was passed "nem con."

med E. Ismail, Karanjia and Co. and Whiteaway Laidlaw, all of them on Hornby Road.

PICKET SENTENCED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
A Congress picket who was arrested yesterday on a charge of dissuading customers from going into Karanjia and Company, was sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court, to-day to five months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

Prominent City Merchant Arrested

Bombay, Wednesday.
The proprietor of the Gold Filled Botton Mfg. Co. was arrested this afternoon. Police raided his office and show room and removed cash and account books.

Afghan Minister's Progress In Hospital

KARACHI, May 25.
Sardar Ahmed Ali Shah, Minister for foreign affairs in the Afghan Government, who had been admitted to the civil hospital suffering from sunstroke is progressing satisfactorily.

The Sardar returned on Monday from Hedjaz where he signed a treaty of friendship on behalf of the Afghan Government with the Hedjaz Government. On arrival here, he with his Translator, Syed Mushtir Khan, was taken to the hospital straight from S. S. Khush, DR. TAGORE.

Doctor Tagore, leaving Baghdad on May 30, is arriving at Karachi by Air Mail according to a cable received by the Local Rabindranath Literary and Dramatic Club.—A. P.

ARRESTS AT BELGAUM

BELGAUM, May 24.
(By Mail).
Thirteen persons who were arrested here this morning were placed in the afternoon before Mr. A. C. Saldhana, First Class City Magistrate, Belgaum, on a charge under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and were remanded to custody.

Of these 13 one is a woman.

GENEVA AND INDIA

Admission Of Children To Non-Industrial Employment

SIMLA, May 25.
Interesting information regarding the special position of India is available from the Text of the Draft Convention recently adopted by the International Labour Conference concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment. The text has just been received in Simla.

According to the Convention children under fourteen years of age, or children over fourteen years who are still required by national laws or regulations to attend primary school, shall not be employed in any employment to which this convention applies except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

The provisions of Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7 of this Convention shall not apply to India. But in India: 1. the employment of children under ten shall be prohibited.

a. in shops, offices, hotels, restaurants and places for the sale of drink;
b. in places of public entertainment;
c. in street trading;
d. in any other non-industrial employment to which the provisions of this paragraph may be extended by the competent authority. Provided that in the interests of art, science or education, national laws or regulations may permit exceptions to the above provisions in order to enable children to appear on the stage, in cinematographic films and in other public entertainments.

MINIMUM AGE

The minimum age prescribed under this Article shall not be less

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Of these 13 one is a woman.

PARSI KNIGHT CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION

Judgment Reserved

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
Judgment was reserved till June 1, by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, Police Court, after important points of law were discussed, in the defamation case in which Mr. Madanlal N. Talati, L.C.P.S., sued Sir Nasarwanji Choksy, a medical practitioner on an alleged defamatory letter published in the "Times of India," dated March 29, in which the respondent opposed the inclusion of licentiates (L.C.P.S.) in the All-India Medical Register, proposed to be instituted by the All-India Medical Council Bill, now before the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Kantilal Thakore, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. P. J. Shroff for the respondent.
Mr. Thakore said, he took particular objection to the publication of the letter, as the respondent did it with a view to creating a hostile atmosphere in the public mind against the licentiates.

Counsel dealing with the exceptions to the defamation section of the Penal Code, said that the respondent had shown a lack of due care and attention in expressing his view.
Mr. Shroff stated that most of the statements in the Press were taken from another letter written by the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, on May 12, 1931. The respondent was member of Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Counsel maintained that the whole article was covered by exception 9 of the Section under which the respondent was charged.

ACCOUNTANT IN TROUBLE

Charge Of Misappropriation

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
Dick John Wilson, who was arrested at Rangoon on May 16 on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10,423, was placed to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a remand application.

Deputy Inspector Grayston, applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that he was employed as an accountant to Mr. Wynms, proprietor of the firm of Wynms and Co., Ballard Estate. Mr. Wynms left for England on May 1931, leaving the accused in charge of the firm. The accused, it was alleged, cashed several blank cheques left with him by Mr. Wynms as certain persons had to be paid by the firm on various dates.

The police officer, continuing, stated that the accused instead of paying the clients according to Mr. Wynms' instructions filled in the cheques for various amounts and cashed them, thereby misappropriating nearly Rs. 10,423. The accused absconded before Mr. Wynms returned to India. A complaint was lodged with the police, who traced and arrested him at Rangoon.

The magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody till June 6.

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The magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody till June 6.

All-India Swadeshi Day In Sholapur

Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan, the President of the Sholapur "Buy India League" writes:—
The All-India Swadeshi Day, will be observed in this city on the 29th instant (Sunday) under the auspices of the "Buy India League" Sholapur, when a public procession with Swadeshi placards and handbills will be taken out through the principal streets of Sholapur and a public meeting will be held.

VADNAGARA NAGAR MANDAL.

This Association of Bombay decided this year also to grant loans to College students for further study and scholarships for which applications are to be sent to the Secretary A/58 Pannalal Terrace Grant Road in Mandal's printed forms.

The Mandal has also decided to give a silver cup to the student who passes the last B.A. examination with the highest marks in the community and prize to those who stand first in the last matriculation examination in Sanskrit and Mathematics. Particulars can be obtained from the Secretary at the above address.

Patwardhan; H. S. Penkar; A. G. M. I. Quraishi; W. G. Risbud; M. J. Shah; R. G. Shah; R. I. Shah; V. C. Shah; D. G. Shinde; T. P. Shrivastava; A. G. Thakar; K. J. Upadhyaya; A. A. Valdia; N. N. Valshay; R. B. Varma; Abdul Rahman.

JENNINGS PRIZE.

Major General Jennings Prize in General Proficiency has been awarded to Nasarwanji Pirojshah Bilmoria of National Medical College, Bombay.

BAY MONSOON EXTENDS INTO BURMA

Unsettled Conditions In S. E. Arabian Sea Disappear

EXTENSIVE RAIN IN MALABAR

POONA, May 25.

The Bay cyclone has crossed the coast yesterday near Sawgar Island and has this morning as a deep depression over East Bengal near Mymensingh. It has caused widespread and locally very heavy rain in Bengal and Assam.

The Bay monsoon has extended into Burma where widespread and locally heavy rain has fallen. The unsettled conditions in Southeast Arabian Sea have disappeared, but the monsoon continues to be strong there and extensive rain has fallen in Malabar.

The seasonal low pressure area over Northwest India has further intensified and fairly widespread rain has fallen in Kashmir and the Punjab-Kumaon Hills with scattered gusts in the Punjab and Rajputana. The temperature remains generally markedly above the normal in Northwest India.

Near general rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Kumaon Hills and Malabar and local rain in Orissa, East and North Punjab and Kashmir. A few falls have occurred in Bihar, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South-east Madras and North Madras Coast.

RAINFALL.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Fort Blair half an inch; Akyab six; Kyaukpada four; An best three; Tavoy two; Diamond Island one and a half; Victoria Point, Gwa and Minbu one; Mergui, Rangoon, Bassein, Toungoo Lashio and Myitkyina three-quarters; Maymyo a half; Yamethin and Bhamo a quarter; Cherapunji eighteen; Shillong ten; Mymensingh seven; Beharapora, Saurgar Island four; Nacajawany three; Tazur, Chittagong, Barisal, Calcutta, Burdwan and Bagra two; Sibesar, Gauhati and Dinapur one and a half; Dhibrugarh, Dhubri, Silchar and Jessore one; Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling three-quarters; Sandheads, Baisore a half; Pune a quarter; Mukteswar and Mussoorie a quarter; Simla, Dharmpur, Dalhousie and Dras a half; Cochin two; Trivandrum one and a half; Calingapalam one; Mercara three-quarters; Gadag and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in West Bengal, continue in East and North Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma and in Malabar and increase in Lower Burma. Fairly widespread rain will also occur in Kashmir and the Punjab-Kumaon Hills with scattered gusts in the Northwest India and West United Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warnings:—Locally heavy rain will continue in East and North Bengal, Assam and Lower Burma and in Malabar during the next thirty-six hours.—A.P.

Air Mails

BOMBAY, May 25.
The air mail which left Karachi on May 18th was delivered in London on May 24.
KARACHI, May 25.
The air mail left for London at 8-30 this morning.—A.P.

PATHE CINEMA

BUSINESS AS USUAL
PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIME
TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

MACK SENNETT

presents
HIS FIRST FULL LENGTH COMEDY.

MIDNIGHT DADDIES

MIDNIGHT DADDIES

featuring
HARRY GRIBBON
ANDY CLYDE
ALMA BENNETT

And a host of Mack Sennett beauties. A scream from start to finish.
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE</

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, MAY, 26, 1932.

NOW A SETTLED FACT

From the active campaign started by the supporters of the Government, both in England and in India, it is becoming clearer daily that the officials have issued the "hukim" to their henchmen to prepare the country for the inevitable. Sir Karna Reddy made the beginning and we have not reached the end yet, judging by the number of fresh protagonists who are coming forward in support of the new plans of the Government. The other day there was a cable from London that the Government of India had made up their mind to go back to the Simon Commission Report, as a basis for building up the new Constitution. It is now notorious that the Secretary of State for India has come to a definite decision and that he has devised his own scheme for the so-called political advance in India, irrespective of Lord Sankey's efforts in that direction. The forecasts published in our columns, which were received at the time with incredulity by most of our contemporaries, Indian and Anglo-Indian, have now been amply verified. The British Tory Press has faithfully voiced the desires of the British Cabinet, and the London "Times" has readily agreed to lend its support to prepare the ground. Following the lead of Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, and the epistolary duel between him and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Mahomed Yakub, the Moradabad Knight, has now stepped into the arena with his views on the situation; particularly as to what the Muslim communalists stand for.

THE EASY CONCLUSION.

It is difficult to say what he intends to convey in his interview, though he pays lip sympathy to the cause of Central Responsibility as "inevitable for the success of Provincial Autonomy." He realises the danger of an irresponsible Centre and autonomous Provinces but he is evidently afraid to go against the official mandate, and trots out the favourite excuse that a Federal Scheme was bound to take time and that Indians cannot wait. He then comes to the easy conclusion that the Government had better start with Provincial Autonomy as the first instalment. In England the communalist Muslims were not very anxious for Central Responsibility and were willing to be placated with Provincial Autonomy, and for that purpose they made common cause with the European commercial interests and the Depressed Classes, as represented by Dr. Ambedkar and others. Mr. Benthall in his rather indiscreet letter to his friends, told them that the Muslims were "all right" and that nothing was to be feared from them, because they had been "squared" with the help of the Government by promises of support of their extreme communal claims, and, what is more of material advantages also.

COME OUT, THE LIBERALS!

A few days ago Sir P. Sivaswami Aiyer said in an interview that the "wise course would be to provide constitutional framework for the Federation but start Responsible Government at the Centre, irrespective of the admission of the Princes, and leave the door open for the Indian States to enter the Central Legislature as and when they choose to come in, whether singly or collectively." We are told that is the general opinion of the Liberals also. If that is so, why do they hide their light under a bushel, instead of coming out openly and telling the Government what they think of these subterranean efforts to give India nothing but Provincial Autonomy with the inevitable safeguards. It is unfortunate that Liberals have not the courage to tell the Government that the Reforms in British India should proceed, irrespective of the readiness of the Princes to enter the Federation.

DO THEY ACCEPT IT?

Since a strenuous campaign has been started by the supporters of Provincial Autonomy, if the Liberals are silent the country will come to the conclusion that they have made common cause with the Princes and other reactionary elements in India. In the resolution just passed by the U.P. Liberals nowhere is it stated whether they would accept the safeguards, both in the Provinces and the Centre. We take it that they are agreeable to them, since they fought for them in London and have generally stood by them. The safeguards, with or without modifications, can never be acceptable to the Indian public and it would be as well for the Liberals to realise this. Since the Congress is together out of the game, and the Liberals have got the whole field to themselves, if they are true even to the Liberalism they profess, they should come out with a forward programme and not rest content with merely passing innocuous resolutions. The Bombay Liberals are preserving a sphinx like silence, and have failed to give a lead to the public on the question of responsibility in the Centre. Do they prefer to plough the lone furrow as of old, and wait and watch the whole game from a safe distance? Perhaps, the Presidency Association will bestir itself and at least send one of its long, flamboyant communiques to the Press before returning to another prolonged slumber.

Inefficient And Costly

Referring only yesterday to the prospects of increased revenue from State forests, we remarked that if only the Forests were managed economically and efficiently a large addition to the revenue therefrom could be safely expected. But the Forest Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1930-31, which we have just received, is a prompt reminder to us that not much can be hoped for from the present administration of forests. Bombay possesses some of the finest forests in the country, which are about 15,000 square miles in area. But they are administered by a spendthrift department which swallows up half the normal forest revenue for its bloated expenditure. Almost all

Conservators of Forests and many Divisional Forest Officers are still non-Indians. The report under review is a dismal production with failure writ large thereon. The net revenue during the year was only 10 lakhs as against 37 lakhs in the previous year and the expenditure incurred over the Department to earn that 10 lakhs was about 42 lakhs.

FALL IN REVENUE.

The sharp fall in the revenue is undoubtedly due to some extent to the general economic depression. But the depression was not sudden and unexpected and timely retrenchment and more efficiency might have yielded a higher revenue. We are not told of any retrenchment being effected at the top, where it was most necessary. But with regard to the complaint by many

forest guards, who have to do very strenuous duties, that the starting rate of Rs. 15 is too low to attract the right type of men for guards' posts," the report coolly remarks that that is "a matter which unfortunately does not admit of remedy at present." A good number of forest guards on a living wage are an absolute necessity for the proper management of forests. That, we are told, is impossible at present; but the continuance of fat salaries to a superfluous number of higher officers, has somehow always been, and still is, possible.

UNSUBSTANTIATED CHARGE!

As was only to be expected from an official document, the report attributes the drop of the Forest revenue to a large extent to the Civil Disobedience Movement. It says that Congressmen openly and often enough in large bodies cut trees in forests and graze cattle in closed forests and that to that extent a consequent loss of discipline was due to a pretty large number of forest fires. If this allegation were true to any appreciable extent, one would reasonably expect the number of forest fires to have doubled and trebled. But it may be seen from the Report itself that the number of forest fires in 1930-31 was 2124, only 17 more than in the previous year, that cases of unauthorised felling or removal of forest produce actually decreased from 10,390 in 1929-30 to 9,495 in 1930-31 while the total number of forest offences decreased from 21,530 in 1929-30 to 20,294 in the year under review. These figures themselves give the lie direct to the charges made against the Congress.

THE USUAL "IF"

Forests can be a lucrative source of revenue if, among other conditions, silviculture is pursued scientifically, and research work is carried on in a practical, not merely academic manner, and if in the administration of the forests the fullest co-operation of the neighbouring villagers is secured. These conditions are not satisfied at present. As regards the scientific exploitation of forests, the present officers seem too disposed to follow the beaten track. Research work is not a little erratic and the report admits that in certain places "artificial regeneration of species not suited to the existing soil conditions gave poor results." It is a somewhat disconcerting apology for such methods to be told that "there often the nation's few failures teach more valuable lessons in silviculture and economics than dozens of passably successful plantations." We hope, however, that the Department will reduce this method of learning through bungling to a minimum. The question of enlisting the full co-operation of the people in the forest regions is of the utmost importance in the efficient administration of forests. But it is obvious that only under complete Swaraj will the people, even in the remotest villages, give their full measure of co-operation to the Government.

THE PARSIMONIOUS PREMIER

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's egregious reference to India in his Empire Day broadcast will delight the Dames of the Primrose League and the Die-hard elements in British politics, who have the peculiar gift of not being able to see beyond their noses. The British Premier accused the Indian National Congress of putting "formidable obstacles during the past year in the way of an Indian settlement." He indulged in platitudinous rhetoric about a country being the "greatest disservice to the world" when it is "afraid to face its tasks" and lets loose "net forces of enlightenment and liberty but of violence, disruption and enmity." The Indian struggle for freedom is based on truth and non-violence and no responsible Indian politician has ever advocated "violence disruption and enmity."

Britain's erst-while Socialist leader, now turned Tory, as head of a "national" government, should remember that politicians have a past which people choose to remember. When Mr. MacDonald indicts to-day, in his tirade against Indian nationalism, "doctrines of thoughtless liberality in politics" his critics, and they will be numerous, are justified in reminding him that during the days when Campbell-Bannerman was advocating generous treatment to South Africa, Mr. MacDonald was one of his ardent supporters. He did not see the danger of "thoughtless liberality in politics" then nor did he see it when advocating freedom for Ireland. It is only in the case of India that Mr. MacDonald turns parsimonious. The significance of this sudden drying up of the fount of political generosity in a man, who in his book, the "Awakening of India," urged his countrymen to concede readily the Indian claim to genuine Self-Government, will not, we are sure, be lost on Indian youth.

"MAWALI" MENACE IN BOMBAY

Eradicate It By Forming Corps Of Civic Guards To Help Police

(By C. L. D.)

There can be no doubt that the question of preventing such dreadful communal riots, as the one we have experienced recently, is seriously engaging the attention of the citizens of Bombay. A meeting was held on Wednesday morning at the Municipal Office, Bori Bunder, at which about two dozen well-known citizens were present. Many points to deal with such a situation in future were discussed and many suggestions were made though no definite conclusion was reached.

ERRONEOUS IDEA.

The reason is clear enough. It is due to the erroneous idea that the vagabonds, who generally cause riots are people who can be approached by respectable citizens and reasoned with. Small wonder that many suggestions made at the meeting were considered impracticable by many who know well the Bombay "mawalis".

TOLL OF FANATICISM.

As a matter of fact, most of the riots that have of late occurred in Bombay have been of a communal nature due to fanaticism and ignorance. Under the circumstances it is simply ridiculous to expect such people whether Hindu or Muslim to listen to those of certain influence, no doubt, in the city but not in touch with them.

Indeed, it is extremely doubtful whether any respectable and influential citizen has any influence with the "mawalis" at all. Unless this fact is fully realized it would, in my opinion, be a waste of time to enlist the services of certain people in different wards and to rely on them to appease the mob when trouble starts.

This was generally admitted at the meeting on Wednesday morning. Consequently those who have any experience at all of Bombay riots know that such measures would be next to useless. Fanatics do not listen to reason and when they are out to satiate their fan-

aticism and religious fury and also to profit by looting, etc., these people recognize no leaders and have no respect for anybody.

THE REMEDY.

To think otherwise is, in my opinion, a serious mistake and one likely to lead to failure. Many members who attended the meeting admitted this. Such being the case, what measure is likely to be a success in dealing with a situation of that nature? There can only be one reply—A rapid concentration of a strong force to the spot where the trouble has started, to deal with it rapidly and briskly before it causes loss of life and spreads to other parts of the city.

POLICE DIFFICULTIES.

The Police, of course, can do this, but experience has proved that it is a machine that moves slowly. Generally a few policemen drawn from nearby try to cope with the situation, more come in and battle in vain with it till it rapidly grows to greater proportion and spreads to other parts. Meanwhile fury is excited by false reports such as burning of mosques or the wholesale slaughter of innocent people, casualties become more numerous and in no time the activities of the city become paralyzed.

SWIFT ACTION THROUGH STRONG FORCE.

The same experience has taught us that only one thing inspires respect in the mob and that is the appearance on the scene of a strong force determined to deal sternly with such disorders. See how such measures as the curfew order restore order soon.

CREATE FACTORS TO HELP POLICE.

Is the Police in a position to adopt such measures rapidly? Experience says No. Well then, something must be done that could help the Police immediately

ly when such emergencies arise and the only practicable thing one can think of is the formation of a band of strong and energetic volunteers to do this.

FORM CIVIC GUARDS.

There are certainly several difficulties in the way of such a scheme, but they are not of an insurmountable nature. As regards the recruitment of a sufficient number of volunteers (a thousand would do) this can easily be done as many able-bodied young men are willing to form such a corps.

The trouble is the expenses to provide them with a uniform, regulation lathis and, to their officers only fire-arms and the arrangements to be made to gather them rapidly when trouble breaks out. These difficulties, and perhaps others I cannot think now are not insuperable and can be overcome. If such a corps could be got ready at short notice to help the Police, its effect would be very great.

It must be remembered that the Bombay "mawalis" are a cowardly lot who will not risk their bodies to a determined and well administered lathi charge and few of them will dare to face a few hundred well drilled and smart lads.

POLICE MAY WELCOME HELP.

Some well-known citizens apprehend, I think quite wrongly, that the Police will put a lot of difficulties in the way of such a scheme. Since it is meant to work under their orders and to help them one wonders where the objection comes in.

I understand that this question and also those of effectively controlling the movements of "mawalis" tea shops and eating houses and the sale of dangerous clasp knives will soon come up for discussion before the Municipal Corporation. This is, indeed, necessary.

Notes of the Day

A Pity!

In a letter to the "Times," Dr Edmond Privat, who had come to India with Gandhiji and seen things with his own eyes and done some useful work in England to dispel the abysmal ignorance about the Indian situation, writes that Sir Samuel Hoare has been "unnecessarily discourteous" in his reference to him and thinks that "Truth cannot be dismissed with a lathi charge." Sir Samuel Hoare made the wildest charges against the professor saying that he was a busy body who was unknown in his own country. It is a pity that Sir Samuel Hoare is less concerned with facts or even with truth in his answers, than with charges against his critics. He must have classed Dr. Privat and his friends, among those who spread "unscrupulous propaganda" in England and foreign countries, because they cannot see things in India with the rose-coloured spectacles of the Secretary of State.

Manifesto Is Not Enough.

We whole-heartedly endorse the manifesto issued by a large number of influential Hindu leaders of Bombay calling upon the trustees of public temples to throw them open to all Hindus irrespective of their caste or section. Such an overdue act of elementary justice is necessary not merely "in the best interests" of Hinduism and Hindu society, as the signatories to the manifesto state, but in the larger interests of the nation as a whole. Appeals like the present one have been made before in Bombay but have not so far met with adequate response. Even now the Press appeal by itself will not achieve much. Hindu reformers should, in a concerted manner, use their influence with temple trustees, hold public meetings in support of temple entry and general propaganda for the complete eradication of untouchability. If a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing thoroughly and earnestly. We have always repudiated the view that in view of the political campaign in the country an anti-untouchability campaign should be suspended for the time being. There are many who, for one rea-

son or another, do not actively help political agitation. They, at least, may give all their time to vital social reform like the removal of untouchability.

India's Needs First.

Mr. H. B. Holme, London representative of European Association of India, in a letter in the "Times" on the subject of imperial preference says: "The point to remember is that India needs the British market just as much as Britain needs the Indian market. On these lines business can be done." Business has been done on the basis of inter-dependence all these years without committing India to imperial preference, and business on these lines may well be continued till at least India is really free and strong enough to enforce her own trade policy. It may also be noted that India needs the world market even more than the British market and it would be unwise and risky for India to discriminate against world market for the benefit of Britain.

N. W. F. P. Mystery.

There is something wrong with the figures of arrests and convictions in the North-West Frontier Province. A few months ago the Frontier Government themselves gave the number of prisoners as far above 10,000, and since then their activities have not been curtailed by any means. When Sir Samuel Hoare was asked in the Commons, as usual, he gave his own figures. In the Assembly also there was a variant, and now the new Legislative Council in that Province has been favoured with a different version altogether. The public would like to know what are the correct figures and who is drawing on his imagination. They cannot all be correct. The latest figures give the arrests as nearly 6,510 and convictions at 4,263. From the appeals made in the Council, it is apparent that a great deal of unnecessary severity has been and is being used by the Government in the treatment of prisoners.

AHMEDABAD MILL AGENT ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, May 25.—The Agent of the Rohit Mill, was arrested this morning at his bungalow on the charge that he had failed to produce for inspection at the Deputy Police Superintendent's office yesterday a statement of disbursements made by him as required by the notice served on him—A. P.

FOR DEFYING POLICE ORDER

Madras "Dictator" And 10 Volunteers Arrested

MADRAS, May 25.—The City Congress "Dictator", headed a procession of ten volunteers last evening along China Bazaar Road, carrying flags. They defied the police order to disperse, upon which they were arrested and removed to the Commissioner's Office.

TREATMENT IN BENARES JAIL

Alleged False Complaint

BENARES, May 23.—(By Mail) A case in which Mr. Amolachand, Vakil and Mr. Haripal Singh are charged with having made a defamatory statement and false report in connection with treatment in Benares District Jail has come up for hearing in the court of Rai Sahab Sham-bhoo Nath, a Magistrate.

Tipsy-Cake

There is no break in the financial clouds over Europe and one London paper asks how long the drift to European bankruptcy is to continue. Austria is expected to declare a moratorium and Germany is likely to follow suit. And British Government securities are declining.

Altogether a gloomy picture. But we in India may survey it with calm unconcern, for we have been assured that Indian credit never stood so high. That is why we are surrounded by signs of prosperity on all sides and having the time of our lives.

We trust there will be no nervousness in England over the coming crisis. India will stand by her as usual. There's lots more gold to send to London when it's wanted.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Baldwin has been comparing the British people to a patient who has been grievously ill and has become convalescent. "A critical illness," he says, "may come in a moment and you all know how long and slow the convalescence is. At the moment it is true we are convalescent."

All this is prettily in keeping with the simile of the National Government with the "Doctor's mandate." But we doubt whether any elector who gave Baldwin and MacDonald his vote contemplated a long illness and a slow convalescence.

And now what are the chances, with this nasty cold wind blowing from Central Europe of a relapse? It looks like the patients may get angry and change the doctor.

The Premier also celebrated Empire Day in his own jolly fashion by inditing "doctrines of thoughtless liberality" and "flabby misinterpretations of democracy." After this the hard-earned ought to be glad to let him keep his job.

Dr. MacDonald, who is more pedagogue than medical, likes to lecture his patients. Poor India who has to accept his services, whether she likes it or not, came in for a good scolding on Empire Day—this being a nice cheerful way of cementing the bonds.

Britain will not yield, he said fiercely. The country that yields lets loose not the forces of enlightenment and liberty, but of violence, disruption and enmity.

But we don't say you should worry much. These threats are only used by British politicians for British consumption. Lloyd George talked like that just before he yielded to Ireland. Thomas was talking like that just before he yielded to De Valera and MacDonald, himself, talked like it just before Lord Irwin sat down to negotiate with Gandhiji.

And one other reason—among many—why you needn't worry about what the worthy Mac says, is that in 1929, no other than Sir Samuel Hoare gave him a certificate, which was brief and to the point. It ran,

"There has never been a question since 1914 on which Mr. MacDonald has not been wrong."

That ought to be making Hoare himself feel a bit nervous about his programme for India, to which Mac has cheerfully subscribed. But it doesn't, because Hoare couldn't possibly think for a moment that anyone who agrees with him is wrong, however wrong he may have been before.

We warned Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee what was coming to him and he has got it—in the neck. Yesterday Coroner Athavale rose in his wrath and denounced him as a "professional undertaker."

The only possible retort to this is a challenge to a duel to the death. Then one of them, at least, should have a fresh corpse to deal with in the course of his professional duties.

"The public of Bombay," said Coroner Athavale proudly, "know that the Coroner is at their service all the hours of day and night." Yes, we do know. But we are not anxious to be reminded of it or to avail ourselves of his readiness to serve at all hours.

A pronos of the case of the Danish lady who killed her mother to end the latter's sufferings the Bori Bunder Babu makes a strong appeal for the legalising of such killing. Can the wretched child be thinking of her own mother's

SCRAP OF PAPER OR GENUINE?

Leaders Must Work Together In Spirit Of Their Manifesto

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

It has been my experience that the immediate aftermath of a serious communal disturbance is a time when it is necessary for all people with a sense of responsibility to be most guarded and cautious in their statements and actions and carefully refrain from doing anything which might have a tendency, however remote, to re-stir the embers of conflagration. Feelings are naturally running high and thousands of people are chafing under a sense of injury and injustice, quite apart from those who are inspired by the communal prejudice that has caused communal strife to flourish; and the smallest spark is likely to provoke a fresh blaze.

DANGEROUS ADVICE.

We have especially to beware of people who, while urging the members of one community or the other not to be "led away by their emotions into outbreaks of intemperate action," at the same time call upon them not to "scatter their forces" and to "organise themselves"—I suppose, for future action—in self-defence of course. Such appeals are wholly mischievous and quite unnecessary. There has been quite enough communal organisation and the less we have of it the better. I am quite sure that neither Hindus nor Moslems stand in need of any advice from any quarter in this respect.

WHAT WE WANT.

What we want to aim for is inter-communal organisation and inter-communal action. Nothing is more certain than that,

unless communal organisations, except for purely religious purposes, are sternly discouraged, there will never be an end to communal strife.

This has been the experience in so many countries during the past century and even much further back that it is amazing that people who profess to be anxious to discourage communal strife do not seem to realise it. I know that it may be an unpopular view to express at the present juncture, but I am convinced that, if we want to be rid of this demon of communal strife, communal organisations for the defence of one community or another must be sternly discouraged.

AN UNWISE ACTION.

Whoever may be responsible for the removal of the Hindu idols from the C. P. Tank Municipal Gardens on Monday night, it was undoubtedly a most unwise thing to have done. The Commissioner of Police, apparently, has taken the full responsibility for it, but I assume that he would not have taken such a step without the sanction of the higher authorities, who would be well advised I think to issue a statement in explanation of their action without any further delay.

AND A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

That the Commissioner took this unusual and unprecedented action in good faith need not be doubted, believing that the existence of the idols in this particular locality was likely to be a permanent threat to communal peace. But this is a very exaggerated assumption. The only duty of the police and the only need of the occasion was to see that in the present temporary state of

exacerbated feeling the idols should not be allowed to be a potential provocation to excitable persons. By closing the garden to the public for a temporary period, all that was necessary was already done and it was the height of unwisdom to remove the idols.

If this business of removing idols or shrines that are a potential source of danger in the eyes of authorities is once begun, one does not know where it may end, for such potential sources of danger are in existence all over the city and, I presume, all of them are under the protection of the pledge contained in the Royal Proclamation of 1858.

WHY NOT JOINT ACTION?

The Hindu leaders are to be commended on the calm and moderate attitude they have adopted in this matter, which I readily admit, is one calculated to exacerbate the feelings of Hindus and constitutes a grievance for which some redress will have to be found. I hope this calm and dignified attitude will be maintained, for, in any circumstances, it is the duty of those with influence in the community to set an example of restraint however great the provocation.

But such matters should be the concern of the Conciliation Committee and especially of the signatories of the Manifesto that was published a few days ago by the leaders of both communities. It should not be left to Hindus alone to protect their rights in such a matter. It is as much the concern of Mussalmans as it is of Hindus, for what is done to a Hindu shrine to-day may be the fate of a Mahomedan shrine to-morrow. Surely, if in a matter like this the leaders of the two communities are not ready to stand together in protection of their common interests, there is no meaning in the joint manifesto they have issued.

IS THERE NO SANCTION?

I may repeat again the most significant extract from this manifesto which I quoted on Monday last:

"We have the greatest respect for all religions. We deeply deplore and condemn all acts which during the past few days have hurt the feelings and susceptibilities of the two communities. The true spirit of Hinduism and of Islam is to respect every religion and to realise that the Creator is worshipped in many forms and manifestations."

Unless such a declaration of mutual respect and common interest is to be backed by some sort of sanction in the shape of joint action when the interests of either community are at stake, their feelings wounded or their religion in any way—as they may conceive—the object of disrespectful treatment, the manifesto becomes a mere scrap of paper.

INTER-COMMUNAL ORGANISATION.

And that brings me back to the point I dealt with in the earlier part of this article and which I want to drive home—namely that it is not by communal organisations for self-defence that communal strife can ever be ended or the interests of any community adequately protected, but by inter-communal organisation and mutual help and support whenever

the legitimate interests of one or another are in danger.

If their heart is really in the admirable expressions of mutual respect I have quoted above, Mussalman leaders should have no hesitation in coming forward to assist Hindus when their interests are attacked and Hindu leaders should have no misgivings or feel no reluctance in standing by Mussalmans in similar circumstances.

But it is not only when the interests of one or the other are endangered that such mutual help and assistance should be forthcoming. Unless the leaders of each community are prepared to sit with a completely open mind for the consideration of the grievances which may arise on either side and the determination to adjust them by an impartial decision on every case that arises, then, again, I say, there is no meaning in this manifesto.

BEHAVE AS TRUE BROTHERS.

I have said more than once that it is the duty of members of all communities to work in the cause of conciliation between Hindu and Mussalman. But in these matters, where religious interests or susceptibilities are at stake, the settlement should be left solely to the leaders of the two communities concerned. By thus translating their words into action, by learning to lean upon one another where their common interests are in danger and to trust one another's good faith when disputes between the two communities, themselves, arise the door will be shut on communal strife and the possibility of these orgies of violence and blood breaking out periodically will finally disappear.

If I thought that the attainment of that happy state of affairs were not possible I would not waste words in discussing it. But I have sat scores of times with Hindus and Mussalmans when they have settled down for discussion and settlement of such quarrels. And I can testify to the spirit of good faith in which they have tackled the task at the outset and the mood of amity and true brotherhood in which they have disposed of it in the end. I do not believe that what has happened in the past is impossible of achievement in the future.

PERMANENT GOODWILL.

But what has been lacking, what has been at fault, is the failure to maintain a permanent Conciliation Board of the two communities to keep a perpetual watch on their inter-communal relations, instead of dealing in an opportunistic way with each trouble as it arises.

If the signatories of the Mutual Respect Manifesto will sit down from now and in the spirit of the words to which they have subscribed labour to achieve an amicable formula for every possible cause of quarrel and set up a permanent organisation for the maintenance of peace as true brothers and sons of one common motherland. I sincerely believe that all these wretched causes of periodical dissensions—music before mosques, slaughter of cows and all the other questions, even joint or separate elections—can be settled in a friendly spirit.

Only thus can the future be cleared of this horrible menace of fratricidal strife which constitutes a burning reproach to every self-respecting Hindu and every self-respecting Mussalman and causes deep grief to their fellow-countrymen of other communities.

Coroner And "Undertaker"

SOME MORE "ATHAVLESE"

BOMBAY, Wednesday. The letter of Mr. L. R. Taisree, a member of the Hindu Relief Committee, which appeared in the "Chronicle" a few days ago and which complained of certain delays caused in the removal of the Hindu dead bodies to the Sonapur crematorium ground, alleged to be due to the absence of the Coroner of Bombay was the subject of a "talk" Coroner Athavle gave to Mr. Ratansi Jetha, another member of the Hindu Relief Committee, this morning, after the inquests of the day were over.

It appears that a lady residing at Nepean Sea Road, who often passes through the Queen's Road, where crematorium ground is situated, wrote a letter to the coroner asking him as to who were responsible for the "ghastly sight" that was seen during one of the riot days in front of the gates of the burial ground, where Hindu dead bodies were allowed to remain in a truck for hours together in the hot sun without being cremated in time. She said that the carcasses of dogs would have been treated better.

THE CORONER'S KNOWLEDGE. The coroner visited Sonapur on Tuesday, in connection with a dead body about which he had certain doubts and which in his opinion had nothing to do with the riots. He was informed at Sonapur that the bodies that were removed at 3-30 p.m. on May 17, were allowed to scorch in the sun till the next day afternoon without being cremated.

The above were the reasons that compelled the coroner to "give a talk" to Mr. Ratansi, who happened to be present in court. The coroner said that had it not been for the above two reasons he would never have referred to Mr. Taisree's letter.

The coroner, in the course of his "talk," said that he was pained to know that corpses were allowed to remain in a truck on the roadside in the sun for such a long time on the day in question. It would have been better if the bodies had been allowed to remain in the ice-house, where the latest scientific arrangements allowed the bodies to remain without getting decomposed for two or three days, instead of their being taken out and allowed to be scorching in the sun at Sonapur.

CERTIFICATE. Referring to Mr. Taisree's letter the coroner said that it was a known fact that no certificate for the removal of a dead body is given till a post-mortem is held and on the day, which referred to by Mr. Taisree, Dr. Numan was busy with the coroner who was waiting gave the removal certificate as soon as the post-mortem was over.

The coroner, continuing, said that Mr. Taisree, "who boastfully proclaimed that he was an expert in disposing of dead bodies," ought to have made proper inquiries before writing a letter to the press. If Mr. Taisree wanted "advertisement as a professional undertaker," he could have done so without distorting mud at the coroner, who the public of Bombay know, is at their service all the hours of day and night.

The coroner hoped that Mr. Taisree would realise his mistake in rushing to the press without making the necessary inquiries.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Jute shares ruled slightly easier than the closing of yesterday due to easier hessian market and less support from bazar operators. In coals less enquiry with a limited turnover was noticeable. Tea were dull. The miscellaneous section disclosed no particular feature. Imperial Bankshares were asked for at better rates. Burn and Co. ordinary shares on the other hand recorded a drop of about 20 points from their last quoted rate. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 72.2, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 101.5, 6 per cent. Bonds 1921/41 104.
Banks.—Imperial Bank fully paid 1046.
Railways.—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch railway 62.5.
Cottons.—Elgin Mills ordy. 44, Kesoram 3.1.
Coals.—Amalgamated Coalfields 8.4, Bandpoore 6.3, Bengal Nagpore 32, Bengal 208.
Jute.—Albion ordy. 199 Auckland ordy. 145, Bally 97, Barnagore 91, Budge Budge 231, Champdany 87, Clive ordy. 19.4, Delta ordy. 280, Howrah 29.14, Hukumchand ordy. 17, Kamarhaty ordy. 292, Reliance ordy. 50.12.
Miscellaneous.—Burma Corporation 5.14, Tavoy 3, Bengal Chemical pref. 11.6, Bengal Aerating Gas 39.8, Burn and Co. ordy. 82, Kumardhul Engineering pref. 15.—A. P.

NEW ORISSA PROVINCE TO START WITH DEFICIT

NO SEPARATE HIGH COURT OR UNIVERSITY

Doles From Central Govt: Contribution To Bihar For Police & Prison

"STEEL FRAME" LEFT UNTOUCHED

"The creation of a province of Orissa will undoubtedly stimulate the demand for a revision of provincial boundaries on linguistic and racial lines; it will encourage the Telugus to press their demand for an Andhra province, and may revive or create similar demands on behalf of other communities linked by ties of race and language. It is not for us to say whether such claims can or should be conceded. But the encouragement which they will receive, is probably the most important consequence that the formation of the new province will entail."

In these words the Committee appointed by the Government of India to report on the financial and other consequences of setting up a separate administration for Orissa, conclude their report.

The Committee was composed of Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, Chairman, and the Hon. Mr. H. M. Mehta and Mr. T. R. Phookun, members.

The Raja of Parikimede, Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha and Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasinha Raju Gam were associated with the Committee in the enquiry, but took no part in drafting or signing the report.

ORISSA COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

THE REPORT OF THE ORISSA COMMITTEE which is unanimous has been published. It shows that a Province of Orissa can be created with an area of approximately 33,000 square miles and a population of about 8,277,000 persons. It will include Orissa Division, Angul, Khariar Zamindari of Raipur District and the greater part of Ganjam district and of Vizagapatnam Agency tracts. The basis revenue of the province are Rs. 136.53 lakhs and the basis expenditure (including debt charges) is Rs. 152.50. To the latter figure, however, must be added the cost of separation which amount to Rs. 18.23 lakhs bringing the deficit to Rs. 34.15 in the first year or separation, and allowing for the normal expansion of expenditure in that year, the total deficit in the first year will amount to Rs. 35.21 lakhs.

The Committee, when examining the details have taken into account language, race, attitude of people, geographical position, economic interest and administrative convenience which are all relevant factors. Views of the people on both sides of the boundary were not ignored, while framing the estimates of revenues and expenditure of the new province. The Committee assumed their estimates on the present allocations, at the same time adopting most economical arrangements.

NO HIGH COURT. The newly created province will not have a High Court and University of its own, and that as regards long-term prisoners, training of constables, etc., it will rely on institutions maintained by Bihar, to the cost of which it will make a contribution. The Committee have based their calculations on laws and orders now in force, and have left it to the new Government and its legislature if any alterations were required.

As regards the Services, the present rates of pay will continue to be paid. It will be necessary in case of All-India Services to borrow officers from other provinces. However, there will be inconveniences of language in this

course, but there could be no other alternative. In other respects, the new province will not be faced with any special administrative difficulties.

ASSETS AND DEBTS. With regard to interest and reduction of debts, the Committee have taken the same view as the Sind Financial Enquiry Committee, namely that the only equitable distribution of both assets and debts is for Orissa to take over all assets situated in the new province, and for Bihar and Madras to take over all those situated in Bihar and Madras, each party taking with its assets the liabilities attached to them.

The Committee anticipate that revenue will also increase as trade depression passed away and prices to some extent recover. On the other hand, expenditure will also rise gradually, with the result the deficit will rise from Rs. 35.21 to 40.93 lakhs in the fifteenth year. The Committee hold that neither initial nor subsequent deficits can be met to any appreciable extent by the imposition of any new taxes such as a succession duty which is at present within the competence of a province to impose. There are no data on which to estimate precisely the yield of such taxes, but there can be no reasonable doubt that it would go very little way to reducing the adverse balance. Deficits can thus be met only by allocation of new sources of revenue or by subvention from the Central Government or by combination of both methods.

AFTER SEPARATION. After separation, the Commission, Bihar will have an area just under 70,000 square miles, a population of nearly 33 million and Madras will lose a population of 2.34 millions and an area of about 18,000 square miles. There will be no reductions in secretaries and other overhead staffs and very a small reduction in certain services will not affect their self-contained character. A portion of Ganjam left out can easily be absorbed by Vizagapatnam district. There will be slight difference in the proportion of Muslim and Hindu population owing to alterations in the boundary, but that will be very slight in case of Madras and this change in case of Bihar will doubtless necessitate a larger proportion of seats on its legislature.

EXEMPT FROM COMMUNALISM. Finally the Committee hope that Orissa should be almost entirely exempt from communal troubles from which other provinces have suffered. The number of Muslims in Madras is very small; the Telugu minority is not large, nor are its relations with Orisians ever likely to be so embittered as those between Hindus and Muhammadans have sometimes been.

The report is signed by Sir S. P. O'Donnell, Mr. T. R. Phookun and Mr. H. M. Mehta.—A. P.

NEPTUNE'S NOVEL INSURANCE FOR POOR PEOPLE

To meet the needs of the average working man of moderate means the Neptune Assurance Company have introduced a policy termed the "Daily Premium Policy". Everybody is aware of the great financial depression through which the country is passing in these days. Now is the time when patriotic concerns, like Banks and Insurance Companies, should rise to the occasion to extend a helping hand to the public. In this connection the Neptune Assurance Company of Bombay, with an All-India organisation have formulated some novel and attractive insurance schemes which offer benefits hitherto unknown in the insurance world in India.

The new scheme is quite simple and devoid of all complexities. Policies are issued on the basis of daily premiums ranging from one anna to eight annas. The insured is supplied free of cost with a handsome Time-piece. The premium is to be inserted daily in the slot provided in the Time-piece. The clock is so constructed that authorities of the Company claim that it will give an alarm every day to remind the insured to put in the daily premium which, if not done, will cause the clock to stop.

Children of the age of one and above can participate. Ladies can also insure under this scheme. The insured can also draw insurance savings during the pendency of the policy. The scheme is drawn up on a very modern and up-to-date system and should help a good deal to inculcate in children the habit of thrift and to extend the advantage of insurance to the teeming millions who cannot afford to spare high premium amounts but who can now enjoy the benefits of insurance by the daily saving of trifling amounts.

KREUGER AND TOLL FILE PETITION

RAPID LIQUIDATION PROCESS GREATER PROTECTION FOR CREDITORS

STOCKHOLM, May 24. The Kreuger and Toll Company have filed a petition of bankruptcy to-day and at the same time applied for the annulment of the provisional moratorium granted to the company in March and recently extended.

The Company's action follows the passing of a bill by the Riksdag amending the bankruptcy law, which was introduced for the special purpose of facilitating the liquidation of the Kreuger and Toll Company, and giving the creditors of the company greater protection than they could have secured under the existing bankruptcy law.—Reuter

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are made having reduced cement to liquid pull (grout), that is why they are Best and Strongest.
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Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIGHTNING IS CAUSED BY A BIRD!

AND WITCH DOCTORS WILL CURE THE VICTIM

STRANGE SOUTH AFRICAN BELIEFS

NQAMAKWE (Transkei), (By Mail).

When lightning struck the chain of a wagon which had 18 oxen in yoke, all but one ox were struck. Ten were killed outright, but the other seven recovered.

Incidentally, Fingoland is regarded as one of the most forward native territories. The Fingo tribe is more civilised and educated than most other tribes in South Africa, and the great majority of Fingos are Christians.

Christianity and civilisation, however, do not seem to have done much to cure them of superstitious beliefs.

The native believes that lightning is caused by a lightning bird which they named "Impundulu." This bird is thought to be a kind of spirit and some people can actually contain or possess this spirit in their person by means of study of magic or witchcraft.

HUMAN AGENCY.

Such a possessed person can make use of this spiritual power to injure other people or property. It is believed that most mis-haps caused by lightning are due to human agency, especially where death or destruction of property has been brought about.

No native will touch anyone or anything that has been struck by lightning before it has been doctored by the witch-doctor: he alone is able to dispel all the ill-effects.

Before performing his rites the witchdoctor smears some kind of ointment over his nose and face

and hands, probably to make himself immune.

After these rites are performed the beast is dragged to a hole dug in the ground. There the witchdoctor makes the first cut in the skin of the beast, and also feels with his finger on the flesh if it is "right." The animals are then skinned and buried.

BEWITCHED MEAT.

Although a native will eat nearly any kind of meat, even a beast which died of anthrax or other diseases, the meat of an animal killed by lightning is regarded as bewitched and the eating of it forbidden. Woe to the person who eats it.

If a European trader did not allow such rites to be performed with his cattle no native would ever go into his store again. No body would buy anything from the trader because it is believed that the evil lightning bird will kill them. When the witchdoctor has finished his ceremonies he goes to the trader's shop and house and performs certain ceremonies there in order to "doctor" the trader and his premises. That being done his trade will not suffer in the least.

Persons struck by lightning are treated in the same way as cattle. They are also buried on the spot.

The witchdoctors carry around with them numerous little bones, pieces of Horn, rags, hair and other articles which they use when performing the ceremonies mentioned.—Reuter.

NO SURPLUS WOMEN

Union's 32,907 More Men

PRETORIA. (By Mail).

Men are still holding their own in the Union of South Africa. Of the total European population of 1,823,175 as revealed in the final census figures made available for publication in Pretoria, there was actually a surplus of men of 32,907. The total number of males was 930,541, and females 897,634, according to the 1931 census.—Reuter.

DIAMOND HOLDUP ENDS IN THRASHING

Illicit Buyer With Revolver

WINDROEK. (By Mail).

For several weeks, despite strenuous efforts on the part of the police, parcels of illicit diamonds have been circulating in the town, and several well-known people have been offered parcels at a very low figure.

One local resident accepted the offer, and arrangements were made for a meeting in a secluded spot outside Windhoek to effect a transference of money for the stones.

The buyer and seller met shortly afterwards. To the latter's astonishment, on greeting the buyer, he found himself looking down the barrel of a revolver, and hearing the injunction to hand over the parcel of stones.

His astonishment was further increased when the buyer shot for someone to come along.

Before anybody could approach, however, he kicked the revolver out of the buyer's hand and sailed into him.

Time was short, but the seller made the most of the precious seconds, and in a few moments the buyer was beaten black and blue.—Reuter.

DOG PINES FOR MASTER AND DIES

BULAWAYO. (By Mail).

Captain Geoffrey Mallins' British Africa Trade Expedition arrived at Bulawayo last week and remained five days. The expedition has now travelled over 12,000 miles. The pet dog given by Molly Lemont, the film star, had to be left behind the Sudan, not being allowed to cross owing to the fear of rabies. It died later and Captain Mallins believes that it died of grief and it refused food after they left.—Reuter.

SUBSIDIES FOR EXPORTS

PRETORIA. (By Mail).

By proclamation in the "Gazette" a subsidy of ten per cent. will be payable in respect of the following commodities when exported overseas from the Mandated Territory of South West Africa, viz. butter, hides and skins (including Karakul and pelts) wool, mohair, crayfish and live slaughter cattle.—Reuter.

GUN BUMPED OFF

And He Was Shot

LIGHTENBURG. (By Mail).

An extraordinary accident in which a local farmer was "bumped off" in a novel way occurred here.

Mr. H. Boshoff had gone shooting in his horse trap, leaving a loaded shot gun at his side. When the trap was travelling over a rocky piece of road, the jolting caused the gun to be discharged. Mr. Boshoff was instantaneously killed, the shot penetrating his heart.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN COINAGE

Opposition To Change

CAPE TOWN. (By Mail).

A crowded meeting at the City Hall convened by the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, passed a resolution with only two dissentients, that the Government reconsider its decision to proceed with legislation to alter the coinage system of the country, as there was no demand for it in agricultural, industrial, mining, financial or commercial interests. It would cause confusion and dissatisfaction in connection with payments to the natives, it would cost an enormous amount to change, and the greatest percentage of the Union's trade was conducted with countries whose coinage system was similar to the Union's existing system.—Reuter.

TALLEST DAHLIA

MARITZBURG. (By Mail).

The gardener responsible for the upkeep of the State flowerbeds is the proudest man in Maritzburg just now. He has grown a dahlia 11 feet high, which is believed to be a record. And the flower is still growing. Every other day it is carefully measured.

This remarkable bloom is one of many which adorn the Supreme Court environs, and has been grown on a stick as a creeper. The experiment of growing dahlias in this fashion has proved a great success.—Reuter.

LEOPARD'S "BAG"

MOSSEL BAY. (By Mail).

A leopard, which in two nights has killed 36 sheep on a farm here, is at large in the Rutenbosch Mountains. Parties have been out hunting the animal, but owing to the fog on the mountains, have been unable to find it.

Last year a leopard was shot after it had killed 70 sheep.—Reuter.

WOMAN TAXI-DRIVER

MARITZBURG. (By Mail).

On the request of the Mayors, the City Council has decided that a street collection be held in aid of the Widow and Children of the taxi-driver A. V. Kimber, on the charge of whose murder Richard Mallalou and Gwendoline Toop were recently acquitted. Mrs. Kimber is carrying on her husband's work as a taxi-driver.—Reuter.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

May 25.
Orma, Redwood, Calcutta
Gange, Cannel, Trieste
Shwedagon, Goodbody Rangoon

DEPARTURES

May 26.
Calcutta Maru, Koneka, Karachi

LOADING

May 25.
Steamer Rehmani for Jeddah
Steamer Gierfels for Hamburg
Steamer Werdenfels for Hamburg

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S S Mooltan.—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Mooltan, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 5 p.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, a general cargo and 121 passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for Sydney etc.

S S Orma.—The B I S N Company's steamer Orma, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Shwedagon.—The I B P Company's steamer Shwedagon arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Calcutta Maru.—The N Y K steamer Calcutta Maru will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

May 25.
S S Malwa for London.—2 bales animal skin K Lalhai; 3 bales animal skin Nizami and Co; 4 bales animal skin Grindlay and Co; 4 bales woollen carpets Grindlay and Co; 116 bags turmeric R S Tata and Co; 240 bags caspian India Shipping Agency; 3 cases brassware Thos Cook and Sons; 12 cases bristles 1 case brass ware M M and Co.

For Marseilles.—470 bags groundnuts M Bhuta and Co.

For Istanbul.—39 bags tinna powder M M and Co.
S S City of Sydney for Ghent.—110 bales cotton raw B Curson and Co.

For Liverpool.—5 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawalla; 1400 bags linseed cakes E Oosman; 1500 bags linseed cakes E H Oosman.

For Antwerp.—888 bags linseed cakes A E Ghadimi; 665 bags linseed cakes M Hosen and Co; 2800 bags groundnut A E Oomerbhoy; 1370 bags castorseed Birla Bros; 110 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 110 bales hemp S Parmanandas & Co; 800 bags myrabolams J Narbheram and Co.

For Dunkirk.—6 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawalla.

S S Gierfels for Hamburg.—343 bags gum karaya N Moolji and Co; 880 bags groundnut cakes A R Oomerbhoy; 6165 bags groundnut cakes H Rawji and Co; 1200 bags groundnut cakes Birla Bros; 1240 bags linseed Straus and Co; 393 bags linseed K Devchand and Co; 2400 bags linseed Birla Bros; 27 bales cottony Indian Produce Export Co; 13 cases casings Ad Meyer; 20 bales hemp M Nissim.

For Antwerp.—200 cwt buffalo horns J M Rahimtoola; 800 bags kardi seed T S Thadani and Sons; 70 bags gum karaya N Moolji & Co; 200 bales hemp M Nissim; 140 bags gum karaya D Mavji and Co.

For Rotterdam.—240 bags caspian India Shipping Agency; 1324 bags groundnut cakes H Rawji and Co; 1032 bags joowari T S Thadani and Sons; 290 bags kandi grain 1800 bags joowari M Bhuta and Co.

For Dantzig.—1334 bags gingel ly seed K Devchand and Co.

For Oporto.—25 bales hemp A Nissim.

S S Werdenfels for Hamburg.—5240 bags groundnut cakes A R Oomerbhoy; 1940 bags groundnut cakes H Rawji and Co; 2422 bags linseed 1334 bags gingelly seed K Devchand and Co; 950 bags groundnut cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam.—2060 bags linseed cakes H Rawji and Co; 4000 bags groundnut cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 1290 bags linseed cakes A Oomerbhoy.

S S Mooltan for Sydney.—306 bales cotton raw T M Kalsha; 11 bales animal skin M Mahomed Ali and Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Shanghai.—705 bales cotton raw T M Kalsha Ltd.

S S Bandai Maru for Kobe.—111 bales cotton raw V Ladha & Co; 104 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 137 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.

For Shanghai.—500 bales cotton raw V Morarji and Co.

For Osaka.—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

May 25.
S S Barpeta Agents M M and Co from Kowloon.—1 tin pearl; 1 bundle gold and gold coins; 1 bundle gold and silver; 1 bundle currency notes; 3 bundles gold; 4 bundles specie.

From Bahrain.—4 tin gold; 1 tin gold and silver; 2 bundles silver.

From Mohmerah.—40 bales wool.

From Bushire.—65 bags almonds; 73 bags attari; 47 bags gum tragacanth; 144 bales cotton; 20 bags al karpals.

From B'Abbas.—52 bales cotton.

From Muscat.—687 bags dates; 43 bags sardines; 11 bags fish.

From Karachi.—161 bales cotton.

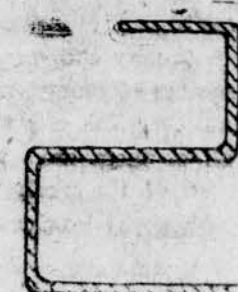
REVOLUTION in ALMIRAHs

The wooden Almirahs are not much good against rats, white ants and weather. They are a menace to the safety of your valuables and records because they invite fire and burn as fuel. The crude steel rattles with rickety doors, the so-called cupboards of steel, commonly offered for sale, also are not any better.

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How the Back Ends of the Doors of Our New Almirahs are Formed.



The sketch shows the formation of the back ends of the doors that follow every mode of attack known to burglars and which besides completely keeps out dust and vermin and flames in the case of a fire.

How the Front Ends of the Doors of Our New Almirahs are Formed

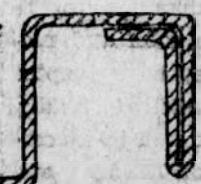


Fig. 1.—Formation of the front edge of the left door made out of the self-same door sheet.

Fig. 2.—Formation of the front edge of the right door made out of the self-same door sheet.

The position when the doors are closed; the channel in the right door (Fig. 2) entering into the channel on the left door (Fig. 1).

(Fig. 1), the two doors grip each other so firmly, that no device of burglars can pull them apart.

These improvements in design and construction, protected by our own patents, give the doors an automatic grip, tight and secure against burglars dust, vermin and flames. The door jambs and the rest of the body also are made very strong and rigid. And a plate of special steel, proof against the hardest drill or hammer, effectively protects the 6-lever unpickable lock.

These unique features of protection make GODREJ NEW PATENT ALMIRAHs as different from the common run of steel cupboards as an armoured car from a primitive wooden cart.

And they are as attractive in appearance as in price

Size:—"A" Rs. 107 "B" Rs. 87 "C" Rs. 67

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BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA

MADRAS

DELHI

312 bags dry fruits; 90 bags gram flour; 496 bags bajree; 2136 bags wheat.

S S Havildar Agents T M and Co from Calcutta.—6870 bags Bengal coal.

From Karachi.—130 bags rice; 77 bags bajree; 128 bags dry fruits; 2012 bags wheat; 17 bags pistas; 123 bags fish manure.

S S Trentbank Agents F F Campbell and Co from New York.—339 bales cotton good remnants;

from Buzrah.—20 bags 3 skins; 43 bags gallnuts; 20 bags beans; 3110 bags dates; 10 bags cigarettes; 110 box specie.

From Galvestam.—11045 bales American raw cotton.

From Aden.—144 packages fish.

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51 p.c. " "	12
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51 p.c. " "	2
51 p.c. " "	3
51 p.c. " "	4
51 p.c. " "	5
51 p.c. " "	6
51 p.c. " "	or more years

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Rules on application.
G. A. BEHNSULE, Manager.
Nagpur City, 1st May, 1932.

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

ousting Japanese Textiles from India

LANCASHIRE'S EFFORTS TO CAPTURE OLD POSITION

(CONTRIBUTED.)

A summary, of the paper on "Lancashire and Indian Market," by Mr. A. R. Burnet-Hurst, M.Sc. (Econ.) F.S.S., read before a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society in London was published recently in a Calcutta journal (Capital, April 14). Mr. Burnet-Hurst has tried his best to find out the root of Lancashire's troubles in the Indian Market. If this summary is carefully gone through, one would be naturally led to consider the position of Indian cotton industry so far as questions of protection is concerned. It is with this view that I give below some of the figures from this summary.

Regarding the imports of yarn in India it is stated the imports from the United Kingdom decreased from 37 million lbs. to 10 million lbs. in 1930-31, and Lancashire's share of the import trade declined from 88 per cent. to 35 per cent. The production of Indian piece-goods increased from 1,105 million yards pre-war to 2,561 million yards in 1930-31, whereas imports of foreign piece-goods decreased from 252 million yards pre-war to 890 million yards in 1930-31. The British share in this decreased trade fell from 97 per cent. pre-war to 69 per cent.; while Japan starting almost from zero, captured one-third of the trade in twenty years.

POST-WAR INDIAN PROGRESS.
In pre-war days, Lancashire

was dominant in the market for unbleached cloth and for coloured goods; now Indian mills supply 85 per cent. of India's requirements of the former and 70 per cent. of the latter. Indian mills have secure control of the market in grey shirtings, long-cloth and dhuties, formerly held by Lancashire. Japan has captured the import trade in grey shirtings and long-cloth, and during last five years has made great inroads in the grey duty trade.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Japanese competition in all branches of the coloured trade has grown rapidly during the last decade. The remarkable transformation has taken place in the trade in grey and coloured piece-goods is shown in the following table.—

GREY PIECE-GOODS.

(Million Yards.)	
Pre-war average 1930-31.	
Indian Mill Production	850 (est.) 2000 (est.)
Imports from:—	
United Kingdom	1316
Japan	3 218

COLOURED PIECE-GOODS.

(Million Yards.)	
Pre-war average 1930-31.	
Indian mill Production	251 558
Imports from:—	
United Kingdom	590 148
Japan	1 74
Since 1929, Japanese competi-	

WATCH
FOR
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LABEL



WATCH
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Indian Raw Materials Indian Labour Indian Capital

ARE THE FOUNDATIONS

ON WHICH

The Bombay Cotton Mill Industry

IS BUILT AND WORKS.

Why Buy a Yard of Foreign Cloth?

WHEN

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THE SATYA MILL, Ltd.

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Grey, Dyed and Bleached
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USE GOODS manufactured by:
THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, Mahalaxmi, Bombay
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FOR YARN

MATHURADAS MAGANLAL & CO.,

TAMBA KANTA, BOMBAY.

tion in bleached goods has become keener each year and Lancashire's supremacy in all the staple lines is now threatened.

WHAT PROTECTION MEANS.

From these figures it will be quite clear that Lancashire is fully aware of the growth of Japanese textile imports into India and propaganda is being carried on to replace Japanese goods by the Lancashire goods. Supposing for one moment that the imports of piece-goods from Japan to India are restricted on account of

higher tariff, particularly for this country, it would be possible for Lancashire to sell her goods in India in competition with Japan at the cost of the Indian cotton industry, thus increasing her trade with India.

It will be readily understood, therefore, that the "Japanese menace" would be replaced by "Lancashire menace," so far as India is concerned. Thus the problem of protecting the textile industry of India from foreign competition would remain unsolved. From what Mr. Burnet-Hurst

states it is quite clear that Lancashire wants an inroad in place of Japan in India. This cannot be to India's interest.

It is rumoured that Japan might prepare for all emergencies if penalised by way of higher tariff, etc., thus, outwitting Lancashire in the effort to sell her goods in India easily. Under these circumstances, I think it is desirable that all engaged in Indian cotton industry should create public opinion for protection against all foreign competitors irrespective of any favouritism.

IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN AND PIECEGOODS IN INDIA

Figures For March

The following extract is from the excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay during the month of April 1932: Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into India during March 1932. General:—The import figures of March show that the falling off in the takings of cotton yarns continued. The drop was entirely due to still smaller takings of single grey yarns from China. It may however be remembered that this falling off is likely to be of a very temporary character and that importations will probably assume their old dimensions in a month or two, now that the trouble in Shanghai has come to an end.

The takings of piecegoods for March showed a substantial improvement on the February figures. Cotton Yarns:—Imports of all classes of cotton yarn amounted to 2 million pounds which is about 200,000 lbs. less than the February figures. Imports of Grey Singles totalled 300,000 lbs. There was very little change in the extent of importations of counts over 40s. which amounted in the month to 537,000 lbs., but the takings of 31 to 40s. counts were only 324,000 lbs. as against 513,000 lbs. in February. Takings from China in these counts amounted to 180,000 lbs. only as against an average of about a million lbs. previous to the Shanghai trouble. Imports of Grey two-folds were about the same as in February at 212,000 lbs. Takings of white yarns amounted to 280,000 lbs. of which 140,000 lbs. were two-fold. Great Britain was practically the only source of supply of this class of yarn. Imports of coloured yarns were considerably higher at 163,000 lbs. The United Kingdom is also

the chief supplier of this class of yarn. Although the total importations of mercerised yarn at 420,000 lbs. were less than in February, it is interesting to note that there was considerable increase in the United Kingdom's sendings which amounted to 43,000 lbs. This is a higher figure than the United Kingdom has reached in any one month for a considerable period.

PIECEGOODS IMPORTS INCREASE.

Cotton Piecegoods.—The total importations of cotton piecegoods amounted to 74 million yards which is roughly 9 million yards more than in February. There were substantial increases in the quantities taken by the ports of Karachi, Madras and Rangoon as compared with the previous month, but these were to some extent offset by smaller takings by the Ports of Bombay and Calcutta. Imports of Grey goods at 174 million yards were 84 million yards less than in February owing to smaller takings of Japanese goods—11.6 million yards as compared with 19.3 million yards in the previous month. There was an increase of no less than 11 million yards in takings of bleached goods due to heavier receipts from Great Britain. The month's importations from all countries in white goods amounted to 31.4 million yards of which England's share was 25.9 million yards and Japan's 4 million yards. Takings of coloured goods amounted to 23.9 million yards as against 16.9 million yards in February. Here again the figures show that the bulk of the increase is due to substantially higher takings from the United Kingdom. Taking into consideration the time which usually elapses between the

(Continued on page 10)

KOHINOOR

THE HALL MARK OF QUALITY
SWADESHI THROUGHOUT.

Manufacturers of all kinds of
BLEACHED, DYED and GRAY GOODS

OUR SPECIALITIES:

COATINGS } IN
SHIRTINGS } FAST
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Also:

FINE YARNS and SEWING THREADS.

CLOTH Selling Agents: V. S. APTE & SON,
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Tamba Kanta, Prichom.

RETAIL purchases may be made from:

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KOHINOOR MILLS CO., Ltd.

Agents KILICK NIXON & CO.

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BILIMORA.

Best Manufacturers of
Fine Cloths, such as

Dhotis,
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Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.



FAMILIAR FRUITS COMPETITION

FIRST PRIZE **Rs. 1,000**

For An All Correct Or Nearest Solution

2nd Rs. 300, 3rd Rs. 200

AND

40 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Here is a Competition which presents an easy opportunity for you to secure a handsome prize. As will be seen the most familiar of fruits, fruits that everyone has eaten and enjoyed, are here illustrated. All you have to do is to give the correct name for each fruit. To simplify this already simple competition, we give below the names of the fruits illustrated. Now set to work and pick up enough money to keep you supplied with fruit for a whole year.

Rules

Here is a complete list of the fruits illustrated:

CUSTARD APPLE, JACK FRUIT, PEACH, APRICOT, APPLE, MANGO, PAPAYA, FIGS, DATES, GRAPES, POMEGRANATE, SWEET LIME, LOQUATS, LICHEES, PALM FRUIT, BANANAS, ORANGE, MARSH MELON, LEMON, BLACKBERRIES, WATER MELON, GUAVA, PINEAPPLE, GOOSEBERRIES.

1. Examine the pictures carefully and then fill in, in the spaces provided the name of each fruit.
2. Only the names given in the clues are to be used.
3. After you have filled in all the names of the fruits, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" OR "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
4. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
FAMILIAR FRUITS COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706, Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 2-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand them in at the Competition Counter in the Office of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR" and obtain receipt for the same.

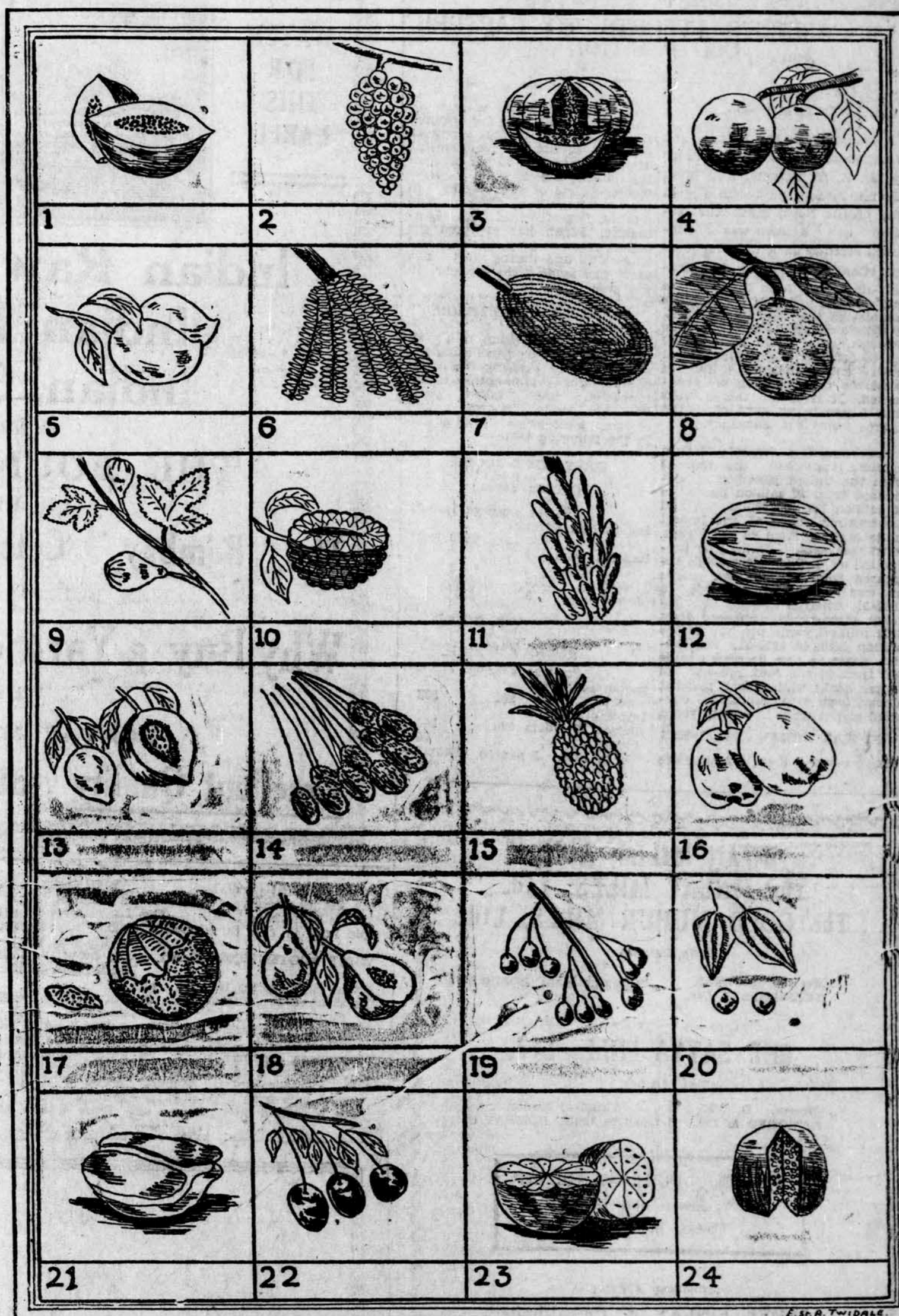
5. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that competitors accept these rules as legal and binding.
7. All entries must be received not later than the last post on 28th May, 1932.
8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor can win more than one prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries, unless handed over personally and receipt obtained for the same (See rule 5).
12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

Familiar Fruits

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME

ADDRESS



RELIGION AND REASON

Churches' View

"AFRAID OF NEW TRUTH"

The Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Barnes) preached before the University of Cambridge from the text (1 Tim. iv. 7), "Refuse profane and old wives' fables, and exercise thyself rather unto godliness."

Surveying the present religious situation throughout the Christian world, he said, he saw a world eager to assimilate new knowledge, anxious to repudiate past mistakes, making bold and sometimes wild experiments that the Kingdom of God might be established upon earth. He saw Churches with intellectual interests limited by prejudices, sometimes opposing, sometimes giving but feeble support to, causes worthy of active Christian zeal. In England the difficulties of the Churches were largely of their own making. They were still afraid of new truth. Present knowledge had rendered obsolete much traditional theology. Yet the Churches had struggled against the admission of doctrinal error, and still, when possible, repudiated or minimized the need of change.

GOODNESS AND TRUTH.

If they actually believed that goodness and truth were of God, they need not fear that the teaching which resulted from scientific research would harm religion. The

so-called tyranny of science was friendly guidance, which theologians ought gladly to accept. The best way to destroy superstition was to examine religious beliefs by the dry light of reason. Faith was both purified and strengthened when it was united to intellectual progress. Increasingly those who unreservedly accepted the standpoint created by modern science and reflected upon it in the light of man's development and aspirations found in Christianity a reasonable explanation of the control of the universe. If all the evidence yielded by man's knowledge, emotions, and intuitions was co-ordinated, he believed that Christ's teaching as to God was seen to be more, and not less, reasonable than it was half a century ago. The inadequacies of any purely mechanical scheme of the universe had become increasingly apparent during the last 50 years. Moreover, the need of assigning a due place in any theoretical scheme to man's spiritual aspirations had forced men to recognize that the creative process still continued. Deism, with its idea of God as an absentee landlord, must be abandoned. The difficulties raised by the problem of evil were formidable, but they

did not force us to doubt Christ's revelation of God as almighty Creator and indwelling Spirit.

HUMAN IMMORTALITY

The Christian doctrines of God and of human free will were not rendered insecure by the recent progress of knowledge. He saw no reason to doubt the fact of human immortality. Unless man's personality survived bodily death, no coherent explanation of his aspirations and gifts could be made. We could not form any conception of the circumstances of life beyond the grave. But could we hope to do so until we discovered some reason why consciousness should be connected with those transformations of carbon compounds which formed the living bodies of animals? So long as the origin and nature of consciousness remained a profound enigma, science could offer neither proof nor disproof of the possibility of the continuance of personality after death.

All such considerations persuaded him that the more fully the Churches accepted and welcomed new truth, the sounder would be their influence. There was nothing in the present growth of man's ordered knowledge of the world to make us fear for the future of our faith. Yet in current presentations of Christianity there was much that conflicted with modern knowledge, much that alienated intelligent men and women from organized religion. There was that assertion of the inerrancy of Scripture known as fundamentalism—a belief which was largely pathetic

Of the spiritual value of the Scriptures it was difficult to speak too highly. But the Bible was not commended by extravagant and injudicious claims made on its behalf. The Church of England had its fundamentalist wing and its clergy who seek to evade the results of critical inquiry into the New Testament; but it alienated thoughtful men and women far more because of the continually going extravagance of the Catholicism which had its origin in the Oxford Movement. The Modernists of to-day repudiated an apostolical succession which was supposed to convey to a particular priesthood spiritual powers which others did not possess. They denied that any Church was infallible or that any councils or creeds are inerrant. To them all the sacramental beliefs of Catholicism rejected at the Reformation were untrue.

BIRTH-RATE

After referring to the great reduction the infant death rate during the last century, the Bishop said that a wholly new danger was upon us. There must be a limitation of the birth-rate, or over-population would become disastrous. Those countries, like Italy, Southern Ireland, and Japan, which refused to have population checks, were a menace to the peace of the world. The Christian Church, in such circumstances, should use all its influence to prevent a dangerous growth of population likely to lead to war, and to encourage the increase of the best stocks in every community. The mentally deficient were increasing at an alarming rate. Surely such as were



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makes the mouth
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AMERICAN COTTON PRICES DECLINE ON SPINNERS SELLING AND JULY LIQUIDATION

U. S. A. Political Situation Causes Nervousness

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF CROP

The political situation in the United States of America still continues unfavourable and the outlook being discouraging spinners are selling futures. Longs are liquidating their holdings of speculative purchases of July contract.

The weather for the growing cotton crop continues favourable and the progress of the crop is satisfactory in general. Scattered complaints about excessive rains do not inspire buying and bears show no disposition to cover.

There is too much cotton and those who tried to take a constructive view relying on unduly low level of cotton prices do not find any support. As usual lower levels influences increased selling pressure.

BOMBAY, May 25.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton Futures Market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by more favourable weather and spinners selling futures. Holders of July contracts also liquidated and prices declined 15 to 16 points at a net result of day's trading.

In the course of cotton prices at the moment is mainly influenced by day to day changes in the political situation both in the United States and Europe. American Government has not yet balanced the budget and the Congress is considering several bills. As a matter of fact it seems that there exists wide difference between the rival political sections, while the Government is too shy to take a bold step. As long as the present situations continues there are no prospects of any return of confidence and revival of trade.

Mills in America are rapidly curtailing production and some mills in Carolina have stopped night work. This is mainly due to utter absence of demand for manufactured cotton goods. Commodities prices have declined considerably and the buying capacity is adversely affected.

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 3 points with October 6.09. A decline of 20 points was established in the subsequent trading which marked the lowest level of the day with October 5.89. A rally of 2 points was recorded and the market closed at a net decline of 15 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points at 6.75c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 15 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 14 points at 5.75c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Some Japanese buying during the morning caused a slight uplift. In the afternoon the market was generally dull and featureless until late trading when American selling of December deliveries caused a setback. The market closed at a net rise of 6 to 9 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 9 points at 4.60d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton Futures ruled quiet and prices were irregular. May delivery closed at a decline of 3 points at 4.97 while July and October options advanced 3 points at 4.79 and 4.76 respectively.

Sakel Egyptian Futures were largely steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 4 points with spot cotton 5 points higher at 6.05d. Upper futures advanced 6 points and spot cotton prices gained 10 points at 5.40 d.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was steady on short covering. Sakels advanced 24 to 21 points and Ashmouni futures closed at a rise of 17 points.

BANKERS' PREDICTION.
Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.'s report:

In the Ready Market there was a continued better demand, from Japanese exporters and spot sales were reported to be 8,000 bales. On the 10th April Indian stocks in all Japanese ports were 1 1/2 Lacs Bales against 3 lacs bales same period last year. A private cable from Osaka states spinners are optimistic over the political situation and there are rumours of the Bank of Japan expanding currency. It further adds that no important turn-over in piece-goods has taken place in China but local off-take is good and if the Tokyo Conference is successful a better demand is anticipated from China. Forward Market opened steady.

Commission Houses and speculators were sellers whilst exporters bought. It is reported that most of the local stocks remain hedged in the Liverpool market whilst the local market holds chiefly speculative sales by professional operators.

The following cable is to hand from New York:

"Disappointed spinners hedge-

ing dry-goods. Difficult to buy spots in interior and Port merchants demand stiff basis. Crop progress superficially good however county reporters and Fossicks Bureau expect more than 15 per cent. acreage reduction and report crop conditions below normal. Important Bankers predict turning tide economic depression beginning July and world's trade recovery November/December.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 5.83+01
Lowest 5.85-17

N. Y. October Highest 6.09
(Opening); Lowest 5.89 (2.43 p. m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—
11.20 a. m. Market small; improved upon trade calling.

10.36 p. m.—New York Market declined on liquidation of July position. Poor tone in the Stocks market.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool:—American politics continue disturbing. Some Carolina mills stopped night work.

New York:—Cotton southern mill selling also locals on weakness. Domestic mills curtail further. Sales poor. European mills lose ground slightly, domestic business unchanged. Commodities lower.

Garside Cables:—
Crop progress fair. Beneficial rains but cool. Wood sub-roll moisture. Domestic mills curtail further. Sales poor. European mills lose ground slightly, domestic business unchanged. Commodities lower.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, May 24.
June	5.61-16
July	5.66-16
October	5.91-15
December	6.04-15
January, 1933	6.12-15
March	6.27-15
Middling Spot	5.75-20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, May 24.
May	5.61-15
July	5.70-14
Middling Spot	5.75-14

NEW YORK.

	New York, May 24.
New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—	
July	5.79
October	6.04
January	6.25
New York, Noon Call:—	
July	5.76
October	5.99
January	6.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, May 24.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 24.
SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May	5.83
July	5.93
October	6.17
November	6.21
December	6.26
January, 1933	6.31
March	6.42
F. G. F. Spot	6.05

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 24.
BROACH:—	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	4.12
Fine, (Good Staple)	4.24
Superfine, (Good Staple)	4.36
C. P. OONRA:—	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	4.85
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.00
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.15
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.95

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:— July 281; Oct. 260; Jan. 251.	
Bombay—Liverpool:— Broach A./May—Liverpool May (expected) Rs. 20½ at exchange 1/6; Broach J./Aug.—Liverpool July (expected) Rs. 12 1/4 at exchange 1/6	
Bombay—New York:— Broach J./Aug. 171—New York July (5.66) Nil at 3.68 5/8 Cross Rate.	

Fully Good	3.65
Fine	3.75
SCINDIA:	
Fully Good	3.65
Fine	3.75
Superfine	3.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 24.
10.10 a.m. To-day's Quotations. Closing.	
May, 1932	4.33 4.35 plus 05...
June, 1932	4.31 plus 05
July, 1932	4.28 4.30 plus 05
August, 1932	4.31 plus 05
September, 1931	4.32 plus 05
October, 1932	4.30 4.32 plus 05
November, 1932	4.34 plus 05
December, 1932	4.35 plus 05
January, 1933	4.36 plus 05
February, 1933	4.41 plus 04
March, 1933	4.43 4.44 plus 04
April, 1933	4.46 plus 04
May, 1933	4.46 plus 05
Middling Spot	4.60 plus 09

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

	London, May 24.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Car-goes, May-June sellers 26/6.	
Barietta Russo per 64 lbs. Car-goes, May-June 27.	
Wheat South Australia Parcels, May-June sellers 27/6.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels June-July quoted 30.	

JAVA—SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

	London, May 24.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—	
C. and F. Calcutta, May-June, per cwt., 7/9.	
C. and F. Bombay, May-June, per cwt., 7/9-12.	
C. and F. Karachi, May-June, per cwt., 7/9-12.	

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality), Spot 8-12.	
---	--

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	London, May 24.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £11-3/4.	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg. £101	
P. & O. Banking Corporation £6-5/16	
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £98-1/2	
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent. £87-1/2	
Rupree Paper, 3½ per cent. £44-1/2	
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £57	
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan £67	
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan £90	
Consols 2½ per cent. £63-1/4	
War Loan 5 per cent. £110 1/4	
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £100-1/4	

LONDON METALS

	London, May 24.
Copper Braziers £40-1/2	
Yellow Metal £34-1/4	
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £12-3/8	
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £9-3/8	
Tin English Ingot £125-3/4	

NEW YORK DEMAND

New York, May 24.	
Demand Bills	3.68-5/8

LONDON SILVER.

	London, May 24.
Silver:—Small offering.	
Spot	16-13/16
Forward	16-13/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, May 24.
Interest Day to Day Loans, 7/8 per cent.	
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans, 1-1/8 per cent.	
Bank Bills 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.	
Bank Bills 6 months 2 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months, 2-2/4 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months, 3-1/4 per cent.	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, May 24.
TT London on Berlin	15.53
TT London on Amsterdam 9.07-1/4	
TT London on Brussels	26.31
TT London on Madrid	44.88
TT London on Milan	71.68
TT London on Bern	18.33
TT London on Paris	93.25
TT London on Prague	123.75
TT London on New York	3.68-1/2
Closing Rate	3.68-1/2

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, May 25.
In sympathy with a fall of 15 points in New York prices, the local market opened weak at Rs. 169/8 for Broach J.A. delivery. There was scattered covering which hardened prices to Rs. 170/4 but again declined to Rs. 168/8 on heavy selling by local Bear operators. Lower level induced short covering and some commission houses bought while a Bazar operator bought.

Liverpool opened at a decline of 9 points and our market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—
Broach J.A. 169
Bengal July 143/12

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, May 25.
To-day being the last tender day 1,700 Bales were tendered against Broach A.M. Contract. Total tenders were 21,400 Bales.

	Bombay, May 25.
May	129.90-2.10
August	129.80-1.90
November	133.60-0.90

READY COTTON SALES.

	Bombay, May 25.
100 G G Keshu & Co. Cham-paner 164 1/4	
66 Dawn Mill Nasirabad 144	
100 Arjan Khimil Dehgaon 138	
100 Do. Dhuri 138	
57 Bussan & Co. Aurangabad 143 1/2	
50 Do. Parbhani 150	
55 Oshman Suleman Yeotmal 156	
52 Patel & Co. Kundla 140	
200 P. R. Vakharia Nimbahara 145	
201 S. J. Devid Anjangaon 8 off	
100 Toyo Poddar Sadli 170	
300 G. G. Keshu & Co. Miyagaon 165	
100 Do. Dabhol 165	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 25.
Bengal Superfine	145
Bengal Fine	140
Bengal F.G.	135
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	135
Wardha-Hing Fine	160
Nagpur Savner Fine	160
Yeotmal Fine	157
Arvi Fine	157
Kutch Fine	157
Amraoti Fine	150
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	150
Mulkapur Fine	147
Khandesh Fine	145
Muthia F.G.	147
Jaina/Sailu F.G.	147
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	147
Ujjain/Shuajapur F.G.	150
Broach F.G.	170
Punjab/American mix	160
Punjab/American	225
Chitabdia	225
Miraj/Sangli	180
Compta Good	195
Jinja	240
Busoga	260
Kampala	260

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

	Bombay, May 25.
Sup. Fine P. G. Good	
M. G. Bengal U.P. 154 150 146 142	
M. G. Rajputana 154 150 146 142	
M. G. Punjab 152 148 144 140	
M. G. Oomra No. 3	150 155 151 ...
M. G. Oomra No. 1	170 166 162 ...
M. G. Oomra No. 2	172 169 165 161
M. G. Broach No. 2	127 160 165 160
M. G. Punjab-American	182 179 175 171
M. G. Surat	224 221 217 213

COTTON TEJI MANDI

	Bombay, May 25.
Broach J.A. Bombay Rs. 15	
Broach J.A. Indore Rs. 11	

LATEST WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT.

Light to moderate rainfall in Mississippi, Louisiana, Western Belt heavy rain. More rain expected.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

	Bombay, May 25.
Linseed May	5 13 3
Linseed Sept.	6 1 6
Wheat May	4 3 6
Wheat Sept.	4 6 3

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, May 24.
Cottonseed Bombay, Hull ton:—	
No offers.	
Castorseed, Bombay Hull ton:—	
May/June sellers £11-15-0.	
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent: May/June sellers £10-17-6.	

LINSEED.

	London, May 24.
Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton: May/June sellers £9-5-0.	
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: May/June sellers £7-13-9.	

LINSEED OIL.

	London, May 24.
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt: June/Aug. sellers 13-4-1-2.	
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt: Sept./Dec. sellers 14-/-.	

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, May 24.
Smoked Sheet Standard Rubber: 1b. Spot: 1-7/8.	

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Trams And Hydros In Request

MILL SHARES BARELY STEADY

BOMBAY, May 25.
The Share Market displayed somewhat better tone to-day in spite of a further decline in raw cotton. Mill shares ruled steady. There was absence of any important selling but Tram and Hydro shares continue in good demand. It is reported that some of the professional operators and jobbers who were out of the city on account of disturbances have returned to-day and the attendance was fairly good compared with yesterday, there was nothing in the ge-

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

	Bombay, May 25.
Bombay Dyeing 623, 25	
Century 183	
Colaba N. 60	
Crecent 46	
Fazul 281, 82, 81	
Indore 320	
Madhowji N. 10	
Nagpur 235	
New Great 112	
Pearl 153	
Simplex 18-2	
Swadeshi 185	
Burma 303, 5	
Hydro 125	
Tram 115-10, 17, 16-9	
Deff. 245 N.	
Ord. 22, 21-24, 21-12	
Bundi 13-14	
Indian 171	
Katni Ord. 140 N	
Alcock 94-6	

neral situation to encourage business.

Bombay Dyeings closed at 625. Fazul on speculative inquiry were a little more active and closed at 281.4. Sholapur came to business at 1670. Bombay Burmas were normal and closed at 305. Tata Steel ordinaries were lower in the absence of the usual bull support and finished at 311/2. Bombay Trams improved to 116/9 and Hydros maintained the usual upturn, the close being 125/5. Tata Power ordinaries were easy at 537/8. Imperial came to business at 1025. Cement shares were steady. Bundies were done at 13/4.

MILLS.

50 Apollo 2-4-0	
10 Bombay Cotton P. 1-11-0	
600 Bombay Cotton 50-0.	
250 Bombay Dyeing 625	
250 Bradbury P. 127-8.	
250 Bradbury 135.	
100 Century 193/2	
500 Central India P. 430.	
100 Central India 235	
100 Colaba 60-0.	
100 Cooria 115	
100 Crescent 46-4	
250 Currin 50-0.	
250 Dabid 80	
250 Dawn 475 xd.	
200 Ed. Sassoon 25.	
1 E. D. Sassoon D 0-2-0	
100 Elphinstone P. 20-12	
100 Elphinstone 5-0-0	
250 Fazulbhoy 281/1.	
100 Finlay 82-8.	
1000 Framji Petit 150.	
100 Gokak 100	
1000 Hindustan 1350	

OTTAWA OF HOPES PREMIER BROADCASTS EMPIRE DAY MANTRA BLAMES CONGRESS FOR DEADLOCK

LONDON, May 24.

There is no doubt that during the past year the most formidable obstacles have been put in the way of an Indian settlement by the methods pursued by the Congress, declared the Prime Minister in the course of a stirring Empire Day broadcast.

He added: "The country which yields because it is afraid to face its tasks, does one of the greatest disservices that can be done to the world and lets loose, not forces of enlightenment and liberty, but of violence, disruption and enmity."

The Premier indicted "doctrines of thoughtless liberality in politics" and "rabby misinterpretations of democracy."

The Premier expressed the opinion that no greater calamity could befall the world than for the British Empire to lose grip which kept it together.

He finally expressed buoyant hope for the success of Ottawa Conference.—Reuter.

PATRIOTIC ADDRESSES GALORE

Empire Day In Britain

LONDON, May 24. Many references to the Ottawa Conference were made at the numerous "Empire Day" gatherings. In schools throughout the country teachers gave patriotic addresses and pupils took part in plays and tableaux representing the growth of the British Empire.

The celebrations concluded with marches past the Union Jack, after which the schools broke up for the day.

Members of the League of the Empire placed a wreath at the Cenotaph. Countess Jellicoe deputised for her famous husband (who was not well enough to carry out his intention to broadcast an "Empire Day" message) and urged the British people at home and overseas to purchase Empire goods.

The memory of the Earl of Meath, the founder of the "Empire Day" was honoured by the unveiling of the window at St. Paul's by the Duke of Connaught. The words "patriotic" and "philanthropic" are inscribed on the window.

The Duke of Connaught said that few men in our time had done nobler work for the country. The Bishop of London, after dedicating the memorial, said that he could not help thinking that the Earl of Meath was praying in another world for the success of the Ottawa Conference, on which much depended.

Telegrams from all parts of the Empire show that the celebrations were universal. The day was signalled at Wellington by the coming into operation of the Canadian-New Zealand Trade Treaty.

OTTAWA CONFERENCE

Mr. Baldwin stated in the House of Commons to-day that the British delegation to the Ottawa Conference would include the Minister of Agriculture, Sir John Gilmour. Until it was possible to estimate the length of the present parliamentary session and of the Lausanne Conference, it was impossible to say whether two or three of the ministers given in the earlier list would be available.

The Dominions Secretary, Mr. Thomas, assured a member that the question of migration as an essential element of the imperial economic co-operation would not be overlooked by the United Kingdom delegation at Ottawa. Mr. Thomas stated that he had now

received the agenda of the Conference from the Canadian Government.

CANADIAN HOPES

In an Empire Day message read at a Canadian Chamber of Commerce luncheon in London to-day the Premier of Canada, Mr. Bennett, said: "In a few months the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa will form part of our history and I am convinced of its memorable part. The intention evident throughout the Empire to utilise this opportunity to place our economic relations on a mutually advantageous and enduring basis is the assurance that before another Empire Day arrives definite action will have been taken, which will contribute materially to a revival of trade and industry in every part of the Empire and I trust in the re-establishment of confidence and concerted action necessary for the restoration of prosperity to the world in general."—B.O.W.

INJURIES ON DOUGLAS MURDER SUSPECT

Allegations Against Police

MIDNAPORE, May 24. The judicial enquiry regarding the allegation of assault by the police made by Mr. Phanindranath Das, arrested in connection with the Douglas murder case, was taken up by Mr. Ismail, Special Magistrate, to-day.

Opening the case for the complainant, Mr. J. C. Gupta said that Phanindranath was arrested on April 30 and the Additional District Magistrate ordered his detention in police custody till May 5. Till six in the evening on May 3 when his father saw him, he was in good health. On the fifth his father heard a rumour that Phanindranath was taken to hospital. He filed a petition before the Sub-Divisional Officer for permission to see Phanindra in hospital where on May 7 at 3 p.m. he saw him in a semi-conscious state with marks of injuries.

Phanindra was examined by the Additional District Magistrate on May 21, so he was not examined to-day, and the civil surgeon, the Sub-Divisional Officer and other witnesses will be examined to-morrow. The court asked the police officers to submit a written statement stating the incidents concerning Phanindra since his arrest and till his production before the Additional District Magistrate on May 21.—A.P.

Austria To Declare Moratorium

EUROPE'S DRIFT TO BANKRUPTCY

LONDON, May 25. With the Lausanne Reparations Conference only three weeks ahead, there is no sign of an apparent break in the financial clouds hanging over Europe. Apart from the reaction from last week's buoyancy of gilt-edged securities, which has been a feature of this week's trading on the Stock Exchange, financial correspondents draw attention particularly to the slump in the Czechoslovakia bonds. In this connection it is pointed out that Czechoslovakia is one of the principal guarantors, with France and Britain, of the Austrian six per cent. loan and the statement is made in more than one quarter that Austria at the end of the week is expected to declare a moratorium on her external debts.

The "Daily Herald", in a leading article, on this topic asks how long the drift to European bankruptcy is to continue. The paper suggests that it can hardly be more than two months before Germany is forced to follow Austria's example. Meanwhile interest is aroused by the reports that the British Government are intimating to Washington their readiness to resume payments of war debts.

The "Financial News" asks if the reports mean that all is being prepared for a resumption of Britain's full war debts payments after reviewing the various factors involved and the effect on Britain. The paper forecasts the bitterest opposition in Britain unless at least a serious effort is made to reopen the American debt settlement.—Reuter.

HERRIOT AT THE ELYSEE

Stiff Problems Before New Government

PARIS, May 24. An important political conference was opened this afternoon at the Elysee Palace by President Le Brun when the outgoing Premier, M. Tardieu, accompanied by his Minister of Finance, M. Flandin, discussed pending problems with Mr. Herriot, leader of the Radical Socialist Party, whose success in the general election gives him the obvious claim to the Premiership.

Foreign affairs and domestic finance were exhaustively discussed. Although the second ballot in the elections was held on May 8, M. Herriot's Government will not be formed until the new Chamber assembles in the first week of June. During the long interregnum M. Tardieu holds the strings of office without power.

Financial questions predominate, as France is now confronted by a large budget deficit together with a diminishing trade balance.

The new Government will barely have a week in which to obtain a vote of confidence from Parliament and depart for the Lausanne Reparations Conference.

It is generally expected that M. Herriot's Cabinet will be mainly Radical with the inclusion of the Painlevé group and the Left Centre, because the Socialists demand reduction of military expenditure, nationalisation of insurance and creation of the dale as the price of their support.—Reuter.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN C. P.

NAGPUR, May 24. During the week ending Saturday May 7, the total deaths recorded in 19 districts headquarters towns and 22 other towns also, having a population of 10,000 and over, all with an aggregate population of 1,154,693, amounted to 524 and corresponded to an annual mortality rate of 23.60 per thousand of population against 50.18 in the corresponding week of last year.

Births registered in 41 towns numbered 762, the rate being 34.32 per mille of population against 38.30 in the corresponding week of last year.—A. P.

HONOURS FOR FLY- ING WOMAN ACE

Distinguished Cross Of U. S.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 25. Miss Earheart, the Atlantic flier, was received by the Prince of Wales in his private rooms. He shook hands with her warmly, congratulated her on her achievement and conversed with her for over half an hour.

The Royal Aeronautical Society has invited Miss Earheart to attend its annual Gethel dinner on May 28, which she will be the first woman to attend.

A further honour has been bestowed on Miss Earheart according to a Washington announcement which states that the Senate has passed, without debate, a resolution awarding her Distinguished Flying Cross in recognition of her Atlantic flight.—Reuter.

VERY MUCH ALIVE

Japanese General Survives Bomb Wound

SHANGHAI, May 25. Although obituary notices were published in the Tokyo and Shanghai newspapers General Shirakawa is still alive. An eleventh hour operation appears to have prolonged his life after the hospital authorities had abandoned hope.—Reuter.

General Shirakawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces at Shanghai, was badly wounded in the face during the recent explosion of a bomb thrown at high Japanese officials by a Korean anarchist. The outrage was committed at the Shanghai race-course.

Thirty other wounds were also inflicted on his body. A previous Reuter message announced his death as a result of the wounds.

Among other Japanese officers injured at the race-course explosion were Mr. Murali, the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, Admiral Nomura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Navy at Shanghai, and Mr. Shigemitsu, Chief delegate to the peace talks at Shanghai.

INDIAN PAIR BEATEN

French Championships In Progress

AUTEUIL, May 24. In the first round of the mixed doubles in the French Championships Borotra and Mademoiselle Sigart beat De and Miss Row 6/11 6/0.

In the first round of the women's doubles Mademoiselle Payot and Mademoiselle Barbiere beat Madame Olivier and Miss Row, scratched.—Reuter.

NO-FOUL RULE IN BOXING

LONDON, May 24. The no-foul rule, which has been sponsored by the New York State Boxing Commission, will be employed in the Carnera-Gains fight at White City on May 13. The men will wear specially designed protectors.—Reuter.

D. O. X. IN BERLIN

BERLIN, May 24. After eighteen months' absence in America the Flying boat D. O. X. landed at Lake Mueggel, near Berlin, at 6/30 this evening in the presence of a huge crowd of most enthusiastic spectators. The officers and crew of the flying boat were officially welcomed by the Mayor of Berlin and a representative of the Government.—Reuter.

THE PLACE FOR THEM

HILBRON, (By Mail). Farmers here are very relieved that the swarms of locusts that have invaded the district have nearly all settled in the local cemetery, which is particularly well cultivated. It is as well, think the farmers, that they have no eerie superstition regarding grave-yards.—Reuter.

Labour For Labour

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR MILNER

LONDON, May 24. Mr. George Lansbury has received letters from Mr. Joshi and Mr. Bakhale from the Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay, dated May 7, paying a very high tribute to the work of Major Milner for Indian labour on the Indian Franchise Committee.—Reuter.

A. I. T. U. ORGANISATION

"India Must Have Only One"

MADRAS, May 23. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Madras Provincial Central Labour Board with Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar, M. L. C. in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"The Committee of the Madras Provincial Central Labour Board welcomes the general recommendations of the Unity Committee, and agrees that there should be only one All-India Trade Union organisation, and appeals to all leaders to take all possible steps to achieve the above object."

"This Board further requests the All-India Railwaymen's Federation that in the interests of the Labour cause it should, without further delay, call for the Unity Conference, and thus avoid further drift amongst Labour ranks. The Board desires to suggest Madras as the venue of the Unity Conference and is prepared to render all possible assistance to make it a success."—A. P.

WOMEN IN AHMEDABAD MILLS

AHMEDABAD, May 24. The joint representative board of the Textile Labour Association passed a resolution this evening authorising the operatives of the Vijay Mill to go on strike if the negotiations with the mill authorities regarding the employment of women fail.—A. P.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION

Reciprocity Law For C. P.

NAGPUR, May 24. The "C. P. Gazette" published details of the bill to amend the Central Provinces Medical Registration Act, 1916, to be introduced in the Legislative Council.

The statement of objects and reasons states that in connection with the question of the application of the Central Provinces Medical Registration Act 1916 to Berar, it seems desirable and convenient from the administrative point of view that there should be a joint medical council for the Central Provinces and Berar and that medical practitioners from either place should be eligible for appointment thereon.

In order to have such a joint medical council, it became apparent that the Central Provinces Act itself needed certain amendments before it could be applied, with the necessary modifications to Berar. Again it has since the passing of the Act, been considered advisable to provide for reciprocity of registration between all provinces without payment of a fee.—A. P.

CYCLONIC STORM IN NOAKHALI

NOAKHALI, May 24. Since last night a cyclonic storm has been blowing. To-day the great danger signal was hoisted, the river became very dangerous and the water rose abnormally high, with huge breakers dashing against the coast, causing several houses and buildings to topple into the river. The police barracks, and the Gilla school buildings are partly awash. The sub-judge and the health officer were compelled to take shelter in the judge's court and the district board building respectively. Famine prevails.—A. P.

KNITS FOR HER NERVES

New Lady Golf Champion

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail). Mrs. Leete, who beat Mrs. Stevenson in the final of the South African Women's Golf Championship, is a Scotswoman who in her own words has been playing golf ever since she can remember. Though Mrs. Leete has sprung somewhat unexpectedly into the limelight, she is well-known in Rhodesia where she lived for some years and where she fought many battles with the present champion, Mrs. Farham. For the last twelve months, however, her opportunities of first-class golf have been rather restricted.

Nothing better illustrates Mrs. Leete's temperament than the fact that whilst waiting for her turn to play in the earlier rounds, she could calmly sit down and knit by the tee. She says knitting helps to soothe her nerves.—Reuter.

FAMILIAR FRUITS COMPETITION

Closing Date For Entries Extended

Owing to the unsettled state of the City during the past week and the disorganisation of general business the closing date of the "Familiar Fruits Competition" is extended, by popular request,

to
2nd June 1932.

MALARIA EPIDEMIC

Native Victims In Nata

MBABANE (Swaziland) May 24. The malaria epidemic from which 1,200 natives died in Nata in April has spread to Swaziland. Two hundred cases have been removed to hospital here in two months and motorcars are busy picking up numbers of stricken natives who are cropping on the wayside enroute to hospital.—Reuter.

LAND ANNUITIES AFTER OATH BILL

De Valera Giving Final Touches To Reply

DUBLIN, May 24. It has been officially learned that Mr. De Valera's reply to Mr. Thomas on the question of the land annuities will be despatched within the next few days. As previously stated the note will be posted to-day.

It has been officially explained that Mr. De Valera is giving the document the final touches, but it is unofficially suggested that he is waiting to see what happens when the Oath Bill comes before the Senate to-morrow.

It now seems certain that the Free State will send three ministers to the Ottawa Conference, namely Mr. Lemass, (Minister of Industry), Dr. Ryan, (Minister of Agriculture) and Senator Conolly (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs). Expert advisers will accompany them, the party totalling a dozen.—Reuter.

CHAMELEONS AS PART OF SHIPS CREW

Work Their Passage By Fly Catching

DURBAN, (By Mail). Three chameleons are working their passage round the world. Their duty consists in catching flies and cockroaches in an officer's cabin on board a cargo boat now in Durban Harbour.

These "pests of pests", as their master calls them, were bought at Delagoa Bay from native traders, whose sole wares were chameleons. They were advertised as being useful for keeping ships fly-clean.

Now they are housed in some plants in the officer's cabin and there they sit all day and all night, darting their five-inch tongues at any unwanted insects that stray into the cabin.—Reuter.

LINER FIRE STILL A MYSTERY

Captain Denies Slackness Charge

RESCUE WORK NOT DEFECTIVE

PARIS, May 24. The Messageries Maritimes Company has issued a list of fifty-three persons missing in the Georges Philippart disaster. The list includes M. Albert Londres, a well-known French journalist. There are no British names in it.

Interrogated by cable regarding the allegations of the survivors in the Georges Philippart disaster, that no adequate warning of the outbreak of the fire was given and that the organisation of rescue work was defective, Captain Vico, the commander of the liner, states in the "Matin" that he does not understand these accusations, which are contradicted by the facts. He adds that the cause of the fire is still unknown.—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL

BERLIN, May 24. The directors of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-Amerika Lines have decided to recommend to the forthcoming general meeting of the shareholders to write down the companies' capital in the proportion of three to one. The North German and Lloyd will write off 140,000,000 marks and the Hamburg-Amerika 154,000,000 marks.

Twenty-four million for each company will be transferred to a new reserve fund. There is no doubt that the shareholders will accept the recommendations.—Reuter.

BRITAIN IS THE FRIEND

Chile To Break Away From U. S.

VALPARAISO, May 24. Establishment of another copper refinery in Europe, preferably in Great Britain, is suggested by the Chilean newspapers as a solution of the difficulties which will confront the Chilean copper industry as a result of the United States' action in approving of a tariff of four cents per pound on copper imports.

The tariff is bitterly resented in Chile in view of the fact that copper forms a vital percentage of the country's exports.

The newspapers speak of the "futility of pan-Americanism in view of the northern policy of High Protectionism."—Reuter.

BRITISH TARIFF LAW

LONDON, May 24. The House of Commons carried by 341 votes to 61, a clause in the Finance Bill empowering the Tariff Advisory Committee to recommend to the Treasury to remove articles from the free list.—Reuter.

£1,500,000 Loan For British Columbia

LONDON, May 24. Rugby.—The prospectus is published to-day of a loan for the Government of the Province of British Columbia. The amount is £1,500,000, and it takes the form of five per cent. stock offered at 99 per cent. By means of a sinking fund no less than 1 1/4 per cent. of the stock will be repaid by 1967 the borrower having the option of redeeming the whole or in part, in or earlier than 1967.

The Loan is first raised in the London market on behalf of the Canadian Governmental body for several years, and the first British Columbia loan since March 1914. The bulk of Canadian public financing since war-time has been arranged in the United States or in Canada.—B. O. W.

INCHCAPE'S BURIAL

NICE, May 24. The body of Lord Inchcape will be taken in motor to Genapp Castle, Ayrshire, for burial on May 31. There will be a memorial service in London.